THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1833. [NO. 2271.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to Wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall of Bombay, on Wednesday the Twentyfifth day of September instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this second day of September, in the third year of the Reign of His Majesty King William IV.

A. N. SHAW,
Sheriff.

ઢંઢેરો

(શ્રી ચુમળજીનાં) કુંવર ઢંઢેરો ફકુચ તથા ખબર ફીરાંથી જાહેર કરવામાં આવે છે કે શ્રી [illegible] ની જુડીકેટરની થુપરીમ કોરટ આગલ શેશન ખેશરે જે ઠેકાણે કોરટ તરેચ નેજ એકરમો શ્રી ચુમળજીનાં કોટ મધે ચુધ વારને દીને તારીખ ૨૫ મી શપ્તેમબરર ચાલતા મફીનાં નીએ ફલાફ ૧૧ નાં પેફલે પોહોરનાં શેશન તરારો ફ અને તેજ જગો કુપર તેજ વલાએ ચ્હાદમીરાલટી શેશન એટલેજે દરીઆદરદી ખાતાનાં નેઆવની શતા ખેશરે શાશાકુ ફે જેકોઇ માંણશનો ટંટો અથવા ખુન અથવા વોફાણનો ની ચોરી અથવા દરી આનાં ચાંચીઆ ચોરો અથવા તરફટ અથવા ફરેફ ખીજી તફશીરનો દાવો ફોએ તેનો નેઆવ છાંડે *

અને કુંશરીફ ખબર ફીરાંથી આપુંચ જે જેકોઇ માંણશનો ટંટો ફસા ચોરી ફસા ખુન ફસા તરફત ફસા ફરએફ ખંફ ખીજી તફશીરનો દાવો ફોએ તે માંણશ પોતાનો ચુદો ખરો ફરવા શાકુ જે દાફાડો કુપર છાપેલેછે તે દુફડે તથા કુપર છાપેલા ઠેકાણે તાંફાં તેનાં ચુવાફી અગાર શાફેદી આપે અને પોતે હાજર થાએ અને માંણશો ફોરટનાં હોકમ વગાર ફોરટમાંથી જાએ નફી—તારીખ ૨ જી શપ્તેમબર તથા અંગરેજનાં પાદશાફ કુલીઅમ ચોથાનુ વરશ તરીકુ *

એ—એન—શાફા
શરીફ.

THE Monthly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the BYCULLA CLUB, will be held at Mr. BURNS' Office, in the Fort, this day, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. when a full attendance is particularly requested.

Byculla Club, 2d Sept., 1833.

FOR Sale—A neat light open Carriage with a pair of bay horses, six years old. It has been run only 9 months, and will answer for one or two horses. For particulars apply at the COURIER OFFICE. Lowest price, Rs. 1800.

FOR Sale at the Godown of Mrs. MACVICAR BURN &Co.—A few double barrelled Guns by SAMUEL NOCK.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

ON Thursday, the 12th instant, will be repeated, BY PARTICULAR DESIRE, Kenney's much admired Farce of LOVE, LAW, AND PHYSIC, to conclude with (for the first time on these boards), the Laughable Farce of, THE BEAR AND THE BASHAW.

In the course of the Afterpiece will be introduced, UN PAS CHINOIS, by Monsieur Du Mouckel, formerly Principal Dancer at the Imperial Theatre of Rio Janeira.

Tickets and Places may may be had at the Theatre on Wednesday the 11th., and Thursday the 12th Instant.

Box	6	Upper Boxes	3
Pit	4	Gallery	2

GREEN ROOM,
6th September, 1833.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

THE following valuable Guns, recently imported, and which are to be but a short time exposed for sale:—

2 Staff Guns with stocks, mahogany cases, and every thing complete. Rs. 120 each.
2 Ditto, without stocks, with leather cases and every requisite. Rs. 75 each.
1 Ditto, with whip and Pistol. Rs. 80. (This is a most useful, and ingenious weapon for persons travelling, or who wish to have some offensive weapon with or about them.)
1 Double Barrel'd Gun, very light, small bore, back action, for Snipe and Quail. Rs. 175.
1 Kentucky American Rifle, very small bore, warranted to shoot in a most superior style. Rs. 125
1 Double barrel'd 2 oz. Mortimer Rifle, two sets of Locks. Rs. 200

Apply to Messrs. Frith Bomanjee and Co.
Bombay, 7th September, 1833.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S.,

Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, by W. Mills, at ..... Rs. 550 ach.

Received per *Lady Ruffles*, direct from the Maker.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH AND CO.—A few cases of very superior "Amontilado" Pale Sherry, just received from W. D. Shirriff, of London, at ..... Rs. 25 per doz.
Fresh high flavored English Claret, from Do.. " 25 do. do.
Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from Do. " 18 do. do.

TERMS-CASH.
Bombay, 7th Sept., 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH & CO.—Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham & Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

TERMS-CASH.
Bombay, 7th Sept., 1833.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.
Christopher's old Cognac Brandy, in 5 Dozen Cases, at Rs. 16 per Dozen.
" Best Holland's Geneva in 3 Dozen Cases, at Rs. 14 per Dozen.
Bombay, 7th Sept,, 1833.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also *Champagne* in baskets of 1 dozen, at Rupees 45 each.

Bombay, 7th Sept., 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth .... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry ..... " 26 per doz.
Port Wine, at ..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following Wines from Messrs G. Christopher and Son, of London, in cases of three dozen each vizt.

Old Hock, at Rs. 120 per Case.
Ditto, ditto, at " 90 per ditto.
Sauterne, at " 75 per ditto.
Superior old Sherry at 75 per ditto.
Fine old Port, at 66 per ditto.
Bombay, 7th September, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., the following Bordeaux Wines, viz.:—

Claret from Mr. J. Exshaw, 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 45 per case.
Sauterne from ditto, in 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 45 per case.
Claret from Mr. D. Guestier, in 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 45 per case.
Claret from Messrs. Focke, and Brandenburg, in 1 doz. cases, at Rs. 14 per case.
Sauterne from ditto, in 1 doz. cases, at Rs. 14 per case.

Bombay, 7th September, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.—A few hhds. and quarter pipes of fine old matured Madeira Wine, from Messrs. Gordon, Duff, and Co., at Rs. 275 per hhd, and Rs. 150 per quarter pipe, for Cash.

Bombay, 7th September, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half and quarter Chests, at Rs. 20 per dozen.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, 18 do. do.
Ditto. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each, Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto from Alexander Black, in half or quarter Chests, at Rs. 20 per doz.
Ditto from do. in Pints, in Cases of 6 doz. 12 per do. Pints.
Old Port Wine from do. in quarter Cases, 18 per do.
Ditto from do. in Pints, in Cases of 6 doz. 12 per doz. Pints.
Claret from do. in quarter Cases at 30 per doz.
Ditto from do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz. 18 per doz. Pints.
Sherry Wine in Butts and Hhds. from different houses, at 600 Rs. per Butt of 120 Gallons, and Particular Madeira in Pipes and Hhds.

Dady's Buildings, 7th Sept. 1833.

"GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET,"

TO be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.—The above well known Claret, just landed from the Ship "*New Grove*," in cases of 3 and 4 dozen, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Dady's Buildings, 7th Sept., 1833.

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE has received for sale, three Gold Watches made by Salter of the Strand. They are constructed for the purpose of timing Horses &c. and the second hand strikes each second minutely, with a spring at the side to stop at any particular moment. They are finished in the first style, and FRAMJEE CAWASJEE invites the attention of the Sporting Gentlemen to them. Price Rupees 600 each. Terms—Cash.

Bombay, 5th September, 1833.

FRESH PERSIAN SEEDS.

A Small quantity of fresh Persian Seeds of different sorts, viz. Cabbage, Knoll Cole, Cauliflower, Beet root, Turnip, Melon, &c. &c. &c. Apply to Mr. ARAKEEL, next door to MESSRS. YATES AND CO.

TO SPORTSMEN.

NOBLE, has the honor of informing Gentlemen at the Presidency and out-stations, that he has recently received a fresh Batch of double and single Guns and Pistols, which are now open for sale, at his Shop Meadow Street, between the Portuguese and Armenian Churches.

To ensure a ready sale the prices are low, and orders from out-stations, accompanied with a satisfactory reference for payment, will be immediately attended to.

NOBLE, has also received a small supply of WALNUT TREE STOCKS, (in the rough) which will enable Gentlemen wanting new Gun Stocks to obtain them of the proper wood.

NOBLE, stocks and repairs all sorts of Guns and Pistols, &c. as heretofore, and solicits the Patronage of Sportsmen in general.

Bombay, 7th Sept., 1833.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO. have just received per *General Hewitt*, a choice selection of Jewellery, Watches, Plated Ware, Musical boxes and Dress Combs, to all of which they beg respectfully to invite attention.

Bombay, 6th September, 1833.

TO LET—That airy house in Rampart-row, containing an upper story with apartments underneath, at present occupied by Captain Houghton, I. N. Apply to Messrs. FORBES, and Co. Entry may be had on or before the 1st December, next.

Bombay, 7th September, 1833.

JUST Published,—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price Rupees 3.

TO BE LET ORSOLD.—FURDOONJEE DADABHOY begs to announce to the public that he has the following Tents for Sale or Hire, viz.

Double Poled Tents, large and small, with Linnen or Chintz lining.
Single do. do. do.
Second hand, large size, with Rowties and Privy. Entirely new.

The Tents can be had by applying to F. D. at Girgaum, near HORMUZJEE BOMANJEE'S Agairy, in Churney Oart.—

Bombay, 6th September, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MARY ANN ROZA SEITZ, widow of the late CHARLES SEITZ, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, deceased, has purchased from CHARLES MARSHALL, a Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, situate at Old Woman's Island, or small Colabah; should any person or persons have therefore any claims or demands by way mortgage or inheritable rights thereon, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same within 14 days from the date hereof to the said MARY ANN ROZA SEITZ, at her residence, in Armenian lane, in a House No. 1. within the Fort of Bombay, otherwise they will be precluded therein Dated, 6th September, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE, Capperwalla, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted and agreed with MEERZA ALLI MAHOMED KHAN, SHOOSTRY, of Bombay, Mogul Merchant, to sell his dwelling House, with the vacant ground adjoining thereto, situated at Oomercaddy, without the Town walls of Bombay, near Baboola's Tank, formerly belonging to RADABOYE, Wife of KESSOWJEE ANNUNTAJEE.—If any person or persons have any claims or demands by way of Mortgage, Inheritance. or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby required, to make known the same to Mr. COLLINS, Attorney at Law, at his office, in Military Square, or to the said MEERZA ALLI MAHOMED KHAN, at his office, without the Town Walls, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, shall be precluded therefrom. Dated this 6th day of September, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

પારશી નવરોજજી માંણેકજી કાપડવાલા શ્રી ચુમળજીનાં રકેવારશીએ પોતાનુ મેર એક તેને લગતી ઠોરી એક ખુલી જમીનછે તે શાઠે મોગલ મીરજાં અલી મફમદખાન શુશતરી શ્રી ચુમળજીનાં વેપારીને વેચાતુ આપવાનુ શાકું શ્રીધુંછે તે શ્રી ખાફરફોટ કુમરખાડીમો બાબુલાનાનલાવ આગલછે તે અશલ એ મીલકત રાધાબાઇ તે ફેશવજી અનનતાજની ઘણીઆંણી તી—એ કુપર ફરએક લોક અથવા લોફોનો ગીરવી અથવા વારશા અથવા ખીજી ફાંઇ રીતનો દાવો અથવા માંગણ પોચાનુ ફોએતો તેનાંમોને જાણ ફરેચજે આજ દીનથી દીન ૧૪ ની ચુદત મો મીશતર ફાલીનશ ધારાનાં વકીલને એની આફીશ ફોટમો મીલીટેરી ઇશાક એરમોછે તાંફાં અથવા એજ મીરજાં અલી મફમદખાનને એની આફીશ ફોટમોછે તાંફાં જાહેર ફરે—ચુદત પફી ફોઇનો દાવો ફબુલ ફરશે નફી—તારીખ ૬ ઠી શપતે મબર ૧૮૩૩ *

ADVERTISEMENT.

HORMASJEE MANOCKJEE and DORABJEE CAWASJEE, Poawallah, having purchased from WADDIAH DOSSABHOY JAMSETJEE, a Chawl or Range, with its Ground, consisting of three Apartments, situated within the Town Walls of Bombay, at, or near, the Vegetable Market, in the Bazar Gate Street, lying and being, between the Chawls of Waddiah Dadabhoy Pestonjee, and Waddiah Nowrojee Jamsetjee, any person or persons having any claim or demand on the said premises, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make the same known to the Purchasers, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else, he, she, or they, shall be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 7th September, 1833.

FOR Sale—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 19, each No.....	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,...	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST,

THE fine Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, of 500 Tons Register, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, will leave Bombay early in December next, has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 7th Sept., 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship SIR EDWARD PAGET, W. TUCKER, Commander, Burthen 500 tons. Was to leave London on 20th June, and will be dispatched in all December, carries a Surgeon, and has superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 7th September, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 tons. Was to leave London about the middle of August, and will be dispatched in all January. This Ship has excellent accommodations, having double stern gallaries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 7th September, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Fine Ship "BOYNE," of 650 Tons, J. T. BROWN, Commander. Will be dispatched for the above port about the middle of Novem ber next. Carries a surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 7th September, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE New Ship GROVE, of 500 Tons, R. BROWN, Commander. This Ship has a Poop with good accommodations, and will sail about the 15th instant.—Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 7th Sept., 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship CALCUTTA, of 500 Tons, G. G. GRUNDY, Commander. This Ship has good accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched about the 1st Oct. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 7th Sept., 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship, LADY FEVERSHAM, STEPHENSON ELLERBY, Commander, Burthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 10th. instant. Plans of her cabins may be seen by applying at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 7th Sept., 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE first class teak Ship GILMORE, of 550 Tons, H. H. Lindsay, Commander, has poop and lower deck accommodations, fitted up in a superior style, and carries an experienced surgeon.—

This Ship is expected to arrive in all this month, and will be despatched about 1st November. Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to DUNCAN GIBB & Co.

Dady's Buildings, 7th September, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Teak Built Ship "LONDON," 400 Tons Register, JOHN PICKERING, commander, will sail 1st. October. Apply at this office of McGREGOR EDMOND & Co.

Bombay, 7th September, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th August, 1833.

No. 336.—Commissions are assigned to the undermentioned assistant surgeons, from the dates of their departure from Europe as follows:—

Medical establishment.	*Date of rank.*
1. William Calvert.....	24th October 1832.
2. Henry Mathias Felix.....	24th Decr. ditto.
3. Alexander Walker, M. D.....	16th February 1833.
4. John Cramond.....	28th March ditto.
5. William Sullivan.....	Ditto.....ditto.

Bombay Castle, 28th August, 1833.

No. 337.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Surgeon J. P. Weeks to act as superintending surgeon, Poona division of the army, from the departure of surgeon Trash, until the arrival of surgeon J. Orton, from Surat.

Surgeon D. C. Bell to act as garrison surgeon at Surat, (retaining medical charge of the 16th regiment native infantry) from the date of surgeon Orton's departure from that station.

Bombay Castle, 30th August, 1833.

No. 338.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments, by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a cadet of engineers, and as an assistant surgeon on this establishment.—The cadet is promoted to 2nd lieutenant, leaving the date of his commission, for future adjustment:—

ENGINEERS.

Mr. Gore Boland Munbee.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 21st August 1833.

Medical establishment.

Mr. Henry Mathias Felix,—21st August 1833.

Lieutenant Thomas Dickson of the 13th regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors—Date of arrival at Bombay, 21st August 1833.

No. 339.—The following appointment is made:—

8th Regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant F. Cristall to be adjutant, *vice* Morse proceeding to Europe.—Date of appointment,—2 th August 1833.

No. 340.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department, to direct that, first assistant Agostinho Carvalho, now doing duty in the Indian navy, be relieved from that branch of the service, and that compounder Vincent Carlos be placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, in succession to Carvalho.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1833.

No. 341.—Colonel R. Wish, commanding Northern division of the army, is allowed leave of absence from the end of October to the 30th November next, to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

No. 342.—Lieutenant J. T. Leslie of the 1st troop horse brigade, is allowed leave of absence from the 25th August to the 30th September next to proceed to Aurungabad, on urgent private affairs.

No. 343.—The following alterations and promotions are made:—

Infantry.—Adjustment of rank.

Lieutenant colonel D. Wilson to take rank, *vice* Robert Robertson deceased.—Date of rank,—18th April 1833.

Lieutenant colonel J. Livingstone to take rank, *vice* Dunsterville deceased.—Do. 8th July 1833.

Promotion.

Senior major R. Campbell, to be lieutenant colonel, *vice* Pearson deceased.—Do. 10th July 1833.

7th Regiment native infantry. Adjustment of rank.

Major J. Keith and captain P. M. Melville, to take rank in succession to Wilson, promoted.—Do. 18th April 1833.

Lieutenant J. R. Hibbert admitted on the effective strength from the 18th April 1333, *vice* Melville promoted.

18th regiment native infantry. Adjustment of rank.

Major G. Moore, captain H. James, lieut. D. Davidson, and ensign W. C. Erskine, to take rank, in succession to Livingstone promoted.—Do. 8th July 1833.

21st regiment native infantry. Promotions.

Captain R. W. Gillum, to be major, and lieut. V. F. Kennett to be captain, in succession to Campbell promoted.—Do. 10th July 1833.

Supernumarary lieutenant S. J. Stevens, to be admitted on the effective strength from the 10th July 1833, *vice* Kennett promoted.

No. 344.—Ensign G. H. Robertson to take rank from the 24th August 1833, and posted to the 5th regiment native infantry, *vice* H. S. Hutchison deceased.

No. 345.—Colonel R. Whish, regiment of artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe, after the 1st December next, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 346.—The following temporary arrangements are made in the department of the quarter master general of the army, to have effect from the date of the departure of Captain E. M. Willoughby to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate.

Deputy assistant quarter master general N. Campbell, to act as assistant quarter master general of the army,

Lieutenant E. P. Del'Hoste, line adjutant at Dapoolie, to act as deputy assistant quarter master general of the army.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st August, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit lieutenant Jameson, commanding at Akulcote, and captain C. H. Johnson, 2nd assistant military auditor general, to exchange situations.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September, 1833.

Lieutenant W. H. Wybard of the Indian navy having produced a medical certificate from assistant surgeon Weatherhead at Bassadore, of the necessity of his proceeding to Bombay, the Right Hon ble the Governor in Council sanctions the measure accordingly.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 30th August, 1833.

Mr. F. A. Corsar, second assistant to the collector of Kaira, is permitted to proceed on deputation to Tasrah.

Mr. G. L. Farrant, third assistant to the collector of Kaira, is permitted to proceed on Deputation to Borsud.

Mr. J. Briggs, assistant to the collector of Kaira, is permitted to remain at Neriad, on deputation.

Bombay Castle, 31st August, 1833.

Mr. R. Mills, collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to proceed on a tour through his districts, early in next month.

Mr. H. Liddell, third assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is permitted to proceed on deputation to the Puranteje purgunnah.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September, 1833.

Major H. D. Robertson, principal collector of Poona, proceeded with the sanction of government on the 12th ultimo, to Sholapore, on deputation.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

ECCLESIALTICAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 3rd September, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has sanctioned the removal of the reverend W. K. Fletcher, M. A. from Sholapoor to the Southern Concan, for the performance of Divine Service every Sunday at Severndroog and Dapoolie.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

DURPUN.

The most favorable accounts, we are happy to state, continue to be received from the Deccan. At Solapoor there has been an abundant fall, but high prices were still kept up by the grain dealers, and the sufferings of the poor were very distressing. At Poona, and in the surrounding country, a great deal of rain has fallen since the 29th of last month, and, the husbandman has resumed with cheerful industry the labours which he had despondingly abandoned. Many parts of the Dharwar Zilla also have been blessed with showers, which are supposed to be sufficient to save the crops which had begun to droop, and to admit of the seed being put into fields which had not been sown. Our advices from Kattywar are highly gratifying, and mention that of the coarse grains an abundant harvest is confidently looked for. Letters from Guzerat, however, give a melancholy description of some parts of the country. The crops in several districts of the Kaira and Ahmedabad Zillahs have been totally destroyed and the continued absence of rain precludes their being renewed. The cultivators are in despair, and the coolees, with the other depredatory tribes, it was feared, would take advantage of the calamity, to commit the excesses to which they are so prone. The ryots were therefore leaving their villages, and flocking into the large towns for protection; and amongst the inhabitants generally, such a degree of excitement prevailed, that the Magistrate has considered it necessary to send his assistants into the districts with detachments of the disciplined police, to preserve the tranquility of the country. The Surat collectorate has received a partial supply of rain—In several of the purgunnahs, however, the fields have been either burnt up by the draught, or destroyed by swarms of black worms, called "*Kal e Yale*" which consume even the grass wherever they appear. These calamities, however, it is some consolation to know, extend over but a small portion of the Bombay territories—and that in the rest, by the blessing of God, a famine, appears to be no longer apprehended. The price of grain in Bombay continues to decrease.

CHARACTER AND EFFECTS OF THE LAND TAX IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR.—In the march No. of the Asiatic Journal there is an article entitled "*On the land Tax of India, and its effects upon agriculture*," by a writer styling himself "a Bombay Civil Servant," who from having heard him express similar sentiments to what are therein contained, I take to be the late Revenue Commissioner, and as the said writer appears to me to be very much, if not all, "In the wrong,"—I propose running a tilt at some of his dogmas, since others besides himself may be inoculated with them; and at all events coming from such a doughty authority they are calculated to lead to mischief.

The article in question is too long to be inserted at length, but the following syllabus of its contents which will be found substantially correct, will answer the purpose I have in view:—

"It appears to me," he sets out by saying, "that much misconception prevails on two points connected with the present land revenue and its bearing upon agriculture in India, which are so important to the consideration of all measures for its future management or improvement, that I have been induced to collect into a connected form, some information and reflections on this subject, part of which has already been before the public, but not in this country.—The two points alluded to are—first—the portion of the produce of land actually paid by cultivators as revenue,—and secondly—considerations respecting the mode and principles on which the land tax of India is imposed, which tend to show that the land revenue really forms a material part of the price of all the produce of land, and that it cannot be considered as a tax upon rent, an impression that has led to erroneous opinions respecting this mode of taxation."

With respect to the first of these two points, he contends that the average proportion of the gross produce of the soil which is paid to Government although it is an inquiry beset with difficulties to determine its exact relative amount, is every where much below what the generally received opinions make it, which is from one third to three fifths. He then adds a variety of facts and reasoning in proof of this persuasion on his part, and to shew that it is a problem of no easy solution, cites the opinion of a number of the Bombay revenue authorities which appear to be very much at variance with each other:—and concludes as follows:—"The opinion I have formed from the above details, and from my own experience, is, that the Indian cultivator does *not* in reality pay a *large* portion of the produce of his land compared with the husbandman in other countries, and whatever may [illegible] which afflict India and depress her suffe[illegible]lation, they must therefore be sought for in some other causes or combinations than in the proportion or share of their produce exacted as revenue."

Having thus disposed of the first knotty point, he then proceeds to discuss the second one—and in regard to it, he begins by observing, that, "the land in the greater part of India has been practically dealt with as if the proprietory right was actually vested in the Government," thus constituting a complete monopoly of the soil, upon which, "certain rates of revenue, or rent, are established, and unless cultivators will contract to pay those rates, they are not allowed to cultivate at all."

"There are large quantities of uncultivated lands' he continues, (which he estimates at more than a third of the whole arable land in the country) "equal in quality to that which is now under cultivation," and hence he argues, that if what he terms the restraint on cultivation arising from the above mentioned rates of rent, were taken off there would be a great extension of cultivation and consequent fall of prices and revenue;—that the revenue would in fact "fall nearly to what was sufficient to reimburse the expence of bringing the soil into cultivation, with a reasonable profit, because if more was demanded it would be more profitable to break up new land than to pay this demand."—"To this alone I can ascribe," he says in another place, "the anomaly of abundance of land remaining uncultivated, though of an average equal quality with that now under tillage, but for which latter, notwithstanding, a high rent continues to be paid.—People would prefer occupying new land to competing against each other for the old, and keeping up the price,—or in other words, there appears to me, great reason to doubt whether the effective demand in India has reached that point where rent really commences in Societies left to the natural operation of competition, uninterrupted by artificial restraints."

He then adds—"If the circumstances I have attempted to describe really exist, they lead to the conclusion that prices are kept up by the *high rate* of the land revenue (a sentiment by the way not very consistent with the opinion previously passed that the Indian cultivator does not in reality pay a large portion of the produce of this land,") which is at variance with the received doctrines respecting rent, and it therefore seems essential to designate revenue specifically a *tax*, and not to allow our ideas of *rent* to be mixed with the question. But it will be extremely difficult to preserve such a distinction in practice, for the land revenues of India have been hitherto determined by the same considerations or circumstances that determine rent, so far as these could be ascertained."

The short of his argument upon this point is as follows:—that as there is a great deal of very good land in India still waste, if it was exempt from assessment a vast extension of cultivature would immediately ensue, the effect of which upon the price of agricultural produce would, as he infers, be such as nearly to absorb all rent or public revenue, and hence he draws the further inference that the land assessment keeps up, and is an element of prices,—and is therefore to be regarded as a *tax*, and not in the light of *rent*, which is always the *effect* and not the *cause* of a rise of price; that under such circumstances, there can be no[illegible]thing in India as rent, according to the ordinary acceptation of the term.

I cheerfully admit his facts,* but cannot subscribe to the soundness of much of his logic. In the former he is I conceive indisputably strong, in the latter in my opinion exceedingly weak, no more than a thread or two of truth in a web of error.

But to deal with his two propositions in the order in which they appear, I must proceed in the first place to examine what he has advanced touching "the portion of the produce of land actually paid by cultivators as revenue"—briefly promising that "the remedies," which towards the close of his paper he has, to use his own words "prescribed for correcting the radical vices of the established institutions of India"—it is no part of my present design, to analyze or go into.—*Requiescant in pace.*

In so far as relates to the proportion "of the produce of land actually paid by cultivators as revenue," I entirely concur with the writer of this article that it has been much exaggerated.

Various modes have been resorted to for the purpose of determining what precise proportion the land assessment really does bear to the gross produce, but I believe they have all been very partially applied, even if otherwise unexceptionable; and it does not appear to me that whether locally or generally, or in point of certainty and simplicity, a better could be devised than that of dividing the aggregate amount of the Land Revenue by the number of the contributors, provided these last be capable of ascertainment, and then comparing the product, by an equally simple arithmetical process, with what has been computed to be the gross average out-turn of a Ryot's land.

Thus for example;—The land revenue of British India on an average of the three years ending with 1829 | 30 as per the report lately printed, of the Select Committee of the House of Commons for India affairs, is stated to have been £12,778,033, of which £7,615,502 was derived from Bengal, £3,552,802 from Madras, and £1,609,729 from Bombay: and although information equally specific with respect to the number of individuals from whom that revenue is collected, has no where, that I am aware of, been recorded, Sir Thomas Munro has furnished a basis from which our estimate may be deduced which will not perhaps be far wrong. Thus, he says, in his famous minute of December 1824, that the land revenue in the Madras Territories is collected from 954,952 persons *holding immediately* of Government. These do not of course include the cultivators within the limits of the Zemindaree settlement, under which, upwards of a fourth of the total land revenue of that Presidency is realized, as the Zemindars, where that tenure obtains, must be the immediate holders of Government. I am doubtful even from the expressions used, whether the Ryots under the village mode of settlement be included. Admitting however, that they do embrace all but the cultivators under the Zemindaree settlement,—we shall, on the assumption that they bear the same proportion as the revenue so realized, bears to the whole, have an aggregate of twelve hundred thousand persons from whom the land revenue of that Presidency is collected, which at the rate of five persons to a family, would give an agricultural population of six millions,—or as the whole population of the Madras Territories is rather better than thirteen millions and a half, according to returns which have been laid before Parliament,—considerably under one half.

* Under which denomination I discriminate, the portion of the produce of land paid as revenue being less than what is generally supposed—and the land itself having been practically dealt with, as if it was the property of the state.

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Estimating then the proportion of contributors under the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay to be the same as that of Madras,—in the former of which, the population, according to similar returns, is 69,710,071, and the latter at 6,251,546, we shall thus have an aggregate of nearly eight millions of individuals from whom the abovementioned revenue of £12,778,033 is realized, which is at the rate of about £1, 12s. or Rupees 16 a head:—and this sum being added to what was computed by the late Commissioner in the Deccan, to be the average charges on account of a Ryot's maintenance and cultivation, namely Rupees 72,—*i. e.* 36 Rupees for each;—the minimum product—that is, assuming that he receives not a fraction besides—whether in the shape of rent or profit, will give Rupees 88, as the value of the gross produce of his land—that is, of a Ryot, in what Mr. Chaplin calls "middling circumstances." Hence then, the portion of the produce of land paid as revenue must be in the proportion of 16 to 88, or between a fifth and a sixth.

It will be observed however, that if the foregoing principle of computation be applied to the three Presidencies taken separately, instead of lumping them altogether; that of Madras and Bombay would be considerably *more*, and of Bengal, considerably less, than what has been stated.

On the other hand I must remark, that eight millions would seem to be a low estimate of the total number of contributors to the land revenue—because on the assumption of five persons to a family, which is a liberal one, it makes the agricultural population of British India no more than forty, out of an aggregate population of ninety millions; or allowing for the Cultivators of rent free lands—at the most fifty millions, or ⅝ths;—which in a country so essentially agricultural as India, is certainly a small proportion.

Hence, if I have underrated it—the number of Cultivators being *pro tanto* greater—the average amount paid by each must be *pro tanto* less; and consequently bearing a smaller proportion to the gross produce of the land, than either a fifth or a sixth.

So much then for the first branch of the subject which has been handled by this writer. Let us now turn to his deduction from these premises namely, that "the Indian Cultivator is lightly taxed."

As well might he argue from the people of Ireland paying no more, or very few more shillings, than the people of England pay pounds sterling, that the former are lightly taxed in comparison! He does not seem to be aware that the pressure of a tax neither has, nor can have, any thing to do with either the absolute or relative amount exacted, but is altogether dependent upon the party's means of paying it. He might have remembered the widows mite—which although the very minimum of intrinsic worth, was nevertheless pronounced to be larger than many of the rich offerings of others,—and why? because it was all she had in the world—whereas the latter gave only a part of their abundance.

If then, as few perhaps will dispute, the "Indian Cultivators" assessment be, for the most part, all that he has in the world, what signifies it whether it be a third or a sixth of the gross produce of his land? and hence, in demonstrating, as I think he certainly has, that it is nearer the last than the first of these two proportions, he has advanced not one jot in proving that the people are lightly taxed. The one proposition is no more a corollary of the other, than that Tenterden steeple is the effect of the Goodwin Sands, *the converse of which every body knows to be the truth!!*—He does not appear in short, to have discriminated between Coincidence and Causation, or to have perceived that pro hoc, ergo propter hoc, is a non sequitur!'

In a word, the conclusion he has come to, is, I must contend, a lame and impotent one.

Although, however, I cannot but dissent from the inference this writer has drawn, there are two other undeniable ones which flow from the Synopsis I have given of the three Presidencies, and the amount of land revenue collectively and individually realized. The first is, that Bengal is more lightly taxed than Madras and Bombay, in no less a proportion than between *two* and *three* fold. Thus we have seen that in the Madras Territories, and in those of Bombay, the proportion is nearly alike;—twelve hundred thousand persons pay £3,552,802, whereas in the other, six millions of persons pay only £7,615,502, or little more than double! In other words, the contributors are as *five*, while their payments are only as *two*, to one! and hence, were the Bengal Cultivators taxed as heavily as those of the other Presidencies, the land Revenue instead of being what it is, would be upwards of *seventeen* millions Sterling, or, considering, the superior facility of the Bengal provinces, perhaps a good deal more. Let the Dons then of the City of Palaces think of this, when they complain that that Presidency has to bear the brunt of some part of the charges of the *Mulls* and *Ducks*, charges moreover, the scale of which throughout, is, relatively speaking, infinitely less than theirs.!!

The second inference I have adverted to is this, that as the total land revenue is collected in such driblets, from such a numerous body, it must be unpracticable to give the latter any essential relief, because a very large fiscal sacrifice on the part of the state, would, when distributed among so many, amount to a very trifling sum to each individual; and most certainly the inconvenience of such a measure to the one, would be out of all proportion greater than the advantage which would accrue to the other. A reduction in the assessment to the extent for instance, of 25 per cent., while it cost the state more than *three millions Sterling!* would to individuals be a gain on an average, of no more than *four Rupees* a year!!

It would seem from this then, to be matter rather of regret than rejoicing, that the land assessment bears so much less a proportion to the gross produce of the land than what is usually supposed, because if it had been in the ratio of a half or a third, the number of contributors must have been so much smaller, that a reduction in its aggregate amount, might then have been made, not only at a much less cost to the Government, but with a far greater benefit to those who profited by it!

I come now to the second division of this writer's observations, but having been so lengthy on the first, I cannot think of inflicting more upon your own, or your Reader's patience at present.

"I feel this tediousness will never do,
"'Tis" being too epic, and I must cut down,
"In copying, this long "*letter*" into two." &c.

I am, &c.

B. *alias* VERAX.

Bombay, August, 1833.

THE EUPHRATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Ever since the navigation of the river Euphrates by Steam vessels became a topic of discussion, a pretty general belief has been entertained that it is utterly impossible to conciliate the Arab tribes inhabiting its banks; and our late Governor, Sir John Malcolm, in speaking of their predatory habits did not hesitate to assure me that any attempt of the kind would be unavailing, or, in other words, that the Arabs of the desert, like the lions of Mesopotamia, were untameable. This is a harsh prophecy. In truth, I had not the smallest expectation that anything which might have been advanced on this subject would produce the slightest change in his sentiments. From my first interview with Sir John Malcolm I never ventured to indulge the presumptuous hope of making him a convert, or even of prevailing on him to depart a hair's breadth from the ground which he had taken. Like those,

Felices ter et amplius,
Quos irrupta tenet copula.

I suspected that he was too much wedded to his opinions to leave any possibility of the union ever being broken. In whatever way they were first acquired, whether by travel, by reading, or in any other way, he has entertained them so long, written about them so much, and VAUNTED them so often, that it would be vain to attempt dislodging them from his affections. Indeed, opposition will only confirm their influence, and the more they are attacked, the more strongly will they bind him in their enchantments.

It may at first sight appear strange that a race of men should continue in a state of the rudest barbarism, and that generation after generation should pass away without a trace of advancement, distinguishing the last from the first, that the mighty wilderness they inhabit should hardly contain a vestige that marks the hand of man, and that no superior genius should have arisen among them to inspire his countrymen with a desire to cultivate the arts, and of establishing some durable civil institution, especially since European Missionaries have taught them "such striking examples" of the worth of social order. Alas! the energy of Europeans has been to repel, and not to conciliate the Arabs—to exasperate and not to soften their ferocity. Generally speaking the worst of Europeans were the pioneers of our advance upon them. They have experienced personal violence, and dishonest trading. The well meaning Missionaries who have been among them, have instructed them in mysterious doctrinal points, when they should have taught them how to spin. Meanwhile, the subjects of Christian powers vied in employing their rifles as savage auxiliaries. I say that no race of men, however physically or morally susceptible of improvement, could have been otherwise than degraded by the influence which Christians have in ninety nine instances out of a hundred, exerted over the Arabs of the desert.

If we only take the slightest interest in their fate, I doubt not that "a remnant may be saved," and that a permanent and friendly intercourse might easily be established. Who that is acquainted with the character of the Arab, would not rather choose him as a foe in preference to the English highwayman? The impression resulting from my personal knowledge of several tribes is by no means unfavourable. The generous passions operate no less powerfully on them than those of an opposite description, and they are as warm in their friendships, as vindictive in their enmities. I believe it would be difficult to find many cases in which they betrayed a real friend, or abandoned him in the hour of danger, when it was in their power to extricate or relieve him. The word *friend* to the ear of an Arab, does not convey the same vague and almost indefinite meaning that it does with us; but implies a resolute determination to stand by the person so distinguished on all occasions. Many Englishmen, and myself among others, have experienced the benefit of their powerful, as well as generous protection.

The hostility of a party of Arabs when considered in the light of an impediment to STEAM NAVIGATION, must appear to most men as the very height of absurdity. In order, however to silence the sceptics (of whom there are not a few) on this point, I think it not unimportant to mention as an illustration of the determined character of the Arab chieftains to enforce implicit obedience to their commands, that AJEEL, the leader of the great Montifikh tribe, (whose power extends from Dair on the Shut-ul-Arab, to Semavah on the Euphrates) rendered the navigation of the river as safe as that of the Thames, and that no man throughout this extensive tract was even permitted to bear arms of any description on pain of death. So rigorously did he enforce this order, that on meeting the Shaik of a certain hamlet with a sword and lance, Ajeel enquired why his orders had not been obeyed, an on receiving and evasive reply, he seized the offender, and had him built into a brick wall on the river's bank as an example and a warning to others. Of course I speak of the period when I last resided in Turkish Arabia; (1827 and 1828) and certainly no one could help remarking that Ajeel seemed to be admirably seconded in his determination to render the banks of the Euphrates secure by most of his powerful neighbours, whose influence extended to the ruins of ancient Babylon. I therefore, cannot clearly see why the Chiefs of the Aris-ah and Beni-Shehr tribe of Arabs who occupy the country above that site, and to the neighbourhood of Beer (the extreme point to which a vessel would require to steam) might not be induced to accomplish these ends when by so doing, they would obtain such advantages. But it is needless to enter into the details of the reciprocal benefits that would be derived from the completion of this magnificent scheme; they come home to the business and bosoms of every one of us. Let me rather dilate upon a few of the beneficial changes which may be expected to result from the influence of a Commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of Arabia and Mesopotamia, and shew what its effects might eventually be upon them. Let us remember that the Greeks rose from the *very dregs* of barbarism, till they became the masters of the world; and that the splendour of Grecian science was diffused, not only through Greece itself, but extended to colonies far distant from that classical country.

The intimate union that subsists between civilization and commerce, the improvement to which this union tends, its power of elevating in the rank of nations those countries that are blessed by its happy influence, are truths recorded in every page of history. In fact, the absence of commerce has always been indicative of a degradation in the moral character of a people: characteristic of declining liberty, and of overwhelming oppression; of the rise of despotism and the fall of freedom. Wherever this cause has operated, the best feelings and energies of our nature have been blasted; effeminacy and indolence have slided into the place of manliness and activity; vice has gained the ascendancy over virtue, and all that is estimable in the human character, has dwindled into selfishness and deceit. Under a barbarous government like that of Turkish Arabia, the faculties of the people are palsied and frozen up. Under a free constitution like our own, the mind is neither agitated by apprehension, nor deadened by suspicion; freedom of expression is interwoven with its very existence, and all the noblest characters of man shoot forth with vigour and blossom in security.

These principles are aptly illustrated by directing our attention to the extensive and beautiful country composing the Turkish Empire, and which extends to the very banks of the majestic Euphrates. It was once the seat of learning and of commerce, and comprised the richest portion of the world. But now that tyranny has established an absolute dominion over it; whole provinces are devastated, cities depopulated, buildings become ruins. Violence and rapine exult over all, and submission to despotism has been confirmed into a habit. Its present wretched and degraded state, forms a melancholy contrast to our own native land; where the height of prosperity has been attained chiefly through Commerce, for which in every part of her history, she has been so eminently distinguished.

The mind of no man was intended for an "unweeded garden" but was expressly formed for cultivation and improvement. Contrast the life of him who has pursued the path of knowledge and wisdom, with that of the Arab who is grown old in ignorance and superstition. The latter is like his own trackless desert, that fills the eye with the prospect of sandy hills and arid plains, producing nothing either profitable or ornamental—the other beholds a spacious landscape, divided into gardens, orchards, and meadows: and can scarce cast his eye on a single spot that is not covered with some beautiful plant or flower.

I have adverted to this subject because it is a common error to deprecate such abstract inquiries: to consider all as idle that does not contribute to immediate advantage or profit; forgetting how frequently it has happened that even he, who has excited the derision of his contemporaries, has received the gratitude of posterity.

In recommending the investigation of this subject as well deserving attention, I address myself to those who sceptically deny the happy influence that would result from a commercial intercourse with Arabia.

Let us then indulge the hope, and exert ourselves for its fulfilment, that the establishment of a direct Steam communication with our own country by the line of the Euphrates, may be succeeded by a permanent and friendly commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of Turkish Arabia—that its numerous population may no longer lie helpless and degraded, but may enter into a league against ignorance, despotism, and prejudice, in defence of the true ends of civilization—that their condition may be ameliorated, and that these means may be so directed to the improvement of their moral as well as intellectual character, that "our Merchants may become as Princes, and our Traffickers the truly honourable of the earth.

I remain, &c.

R. MIGNAN, Captain,
Bombay European Regiment.

Ootacamund, Neilgherries, August 19th, 1833.

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—I have just arrived in this city from a tour through India, taking Hydrabad in my way, and travelling from thence by that dullest of all dull routes, the dawk road. Hydrabad I am sorry to say, when I left it six weeks ago, presented scenes of misery, anarchy, and infamy, which human nature shudders to contemplate, unparalleled in any province in India. From the prolonged drought, thousands of the wretched peasantry have been compelled to flee from their villages and to seek refuge and a precarious living in the capital towns. Hydrabad has its share of this most miserable class, and is more than usually swarming with beggars, thieves, and idlers of every description; the inhabitants at all times unruly, are now ten times more so, and the city has the appearance of being in a state of siege. Every man bears arms, many in a most preposterous manner, having sword and shield, dagger and loaded horse pistols; even boys may be seen fastened to swords and wearing daggers in their girdles: nor are these turbulent people at all idle with them; daily, nay hourly contests take place between the partisans of different noblemen, or the native and Arab portion of the population; and the stranger as he passes through the city beholds with surprise naked swords glittering before his eyes in every direction, the inhabitants contesting with each other, while the native authorities are tamely looking on, or secretly encouraging one of the opposing parties. Every rich man has his portion of troops, besides numbers of the superfluous population in his pay; these he uses at his own discretion, either to avenge his private animosities, or to administer to his pleasures; like the feudal lords of old he acknowledges no power but his own, and encircled by his armed bands does that which is right in his own eyes, standing at bay against all who oppose his will and pleasure. The Nizam's own troops are in the town, but such skeleton looking fellows I never beheld in any nation, many of them hardly bigger than the muskets they carry; in fact it is a pity to load them with the latter, as only serving to encumber their flight. The Arab portion of the population are particularly conspicuous in these riots, and the most trivial circumstance occasions uproar and bloodshed. One day while I was in the city a spark accidentally falling into the powder horn of an Arab, an explosion took place and the man was thrown to the ground, without however receiving any injury; a mob collected, and numbers of Arabs rushing from their houses with drawn swords, fell upon the gazing throng and killed and wounded several before they would understand it to be an accident. The collectors of the revenue are another riotous class, ever at drawn daggers with each other, and like other thieves quarrelling about the division of the booty; two only out of many were living as the time I left, the rest had met with violent deaths: murders in fact are too common to deserve notice, and I firmly believe that there is not one crime in the catalogue of infamy but is here unblushingly committed: much comes to the ears of our government, who know even the secrets of the Nizam's bed chamber, but much remains unknown, or is known only from report. In the mean time distress is universal, most of the richer classes have been compelled to pledge or pawn their jewels, and the poor, I know not how they live, every thing being very dear.

But the misery of the capital is trifling in comparison to that of the country; from Hydrabad to the banks of the Beemah at Ponderpoor I counted between 2 and 300 villages in part or wholly deserted, and in a desolate and ruinous condition. Many of these villages without one single inhabitant were tottering to decay, house-wall and turret mingling in one common ruin; and nearly all were covered with the bones of cattle whitening the plains around, victims to the prolonged drought, to the griping avarice of land owners, or to the idleness and carelessness of the villagers themselves in not keeping their tanks in proper order. But alas! for them, what encouragement have they either for repairs or improvements under the present iniquitous mode of government: to live is the utmost they can expect, even in prosperous times; we cannot blame them then for making labor as light as possible. The earth yields not its increase by the hands of slavery. As I stood gazing upon the wild scene around me, I have often fancied I beheld the the track of the wild Pindary as he swept the country before him with the besom of destruction: many a group I beheld around the dying Buffalo, the the staff of some poor family; many a thin cheek and sunken eye has arrested my attention as the drooping owner begged a morsel of food, and in one place I beheld them eagerly bearing away the flesh from the carcase of some poor travellers horse, that had died from disease. Few showers had fallen up to the middle of August and these only partial, sufficient indeed where they fell to save the remainder of the cattle from perishing. The Sattarah provinces in the line of route were much the same, and it was only on entering the Company's territories I again had the unspeakable pleasure of beholding green fields, purling streams and nature in her loveliest dress. The road is in excellent order as far as it goes, and reflects great credit on this Presidency, there being nothing like it in Bengal; but I am exceeding the limits allotted in your paper and shall therefore reserve a few remarks for a future opportunity.

Your's &c.

31st August, 1833. B.

MR. WAGHORN AND THE FIREFLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I have by accident fallen in with a Times newspaper, containing the information sought for by your correspondent Paul Pry respecting the Steamer Firefly.

The paper is dated the 6th March 1833, and under the head of *Shipping Intelligence*, contains the following:—

"His Majesty's Steamer Firefly from Falmouth to the Mediterranean, put into Estaca de Vares (abou 5 leagues from Cape Ortegal, in the Bay) on the 18th or 19th ult., and sailed thence for Vigo or Corunna for Coals."

That this was the voyage alluded to by Mr. Waghorn and Paul Pry, I think there can be no doubt.

I am, &c.

Bombay, 3d Sept. 1833. SPY.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

6 Sept. from 191 Subscribers.....Rs.	88350
Invested in 5 per cent. paper.....	88000
Balance in cash.....	1350

BOMBAY.

Framjee Cowasjee.....Rs.	200

CORRESPONDENCE.

To G. ASHBURNER, ESQ.
Sec. to the Bombay Steam Committee.

SIR.—As Chairman of the late Madras Steam meeting, and one of the Committee appointed for forwarding the object of that meeting, I have been requested to reply on their behalf to your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to the members of the Madras Steam Committee, transmitting a copy of a letter to your Committee from the "New steam fund committee" of Calcutta, and of their reply together with other papers, and to state, for the information of the Bombay Steam Committee, their sentiments in regard to the appropriation of the funds raised for promoting steam navigation between Great Britain and India in pursuance of the resolutions of the Madras meeting.

2. Your Committee will have observed from the resolutions passed at that meetiug that our society do not profess to engage in the actual prosecution of the important undertaking in question. The principle on which the subscription in this Presidency has been raised, has been that of assisting your committee in your efforts to accomplish the object by the contribution of a pecuniary fund.

3. Acting on that principle, the Madras Committee desire to place the subscriptions raised frankly at the disposal of your committee; in the confidence that, from the character and quality of the members of it, the best possible arrangements will be made to bring your task to a successful issue. They repose in you a trust that, as far as circumstances admit, your committee will consult the convenience and interests of the public of this presidency; but they at the same time consider that their interests, in common with those of the Public at large, cannot fail to be essentially promoted by *any* effectual accomplishment of the views of your committee.

4. The only stipulation, therefore, which the the Madras committee are disposed to make, is, that your committee should be pleased to communicate an account of the disbursement of the fund about to be placed in their hands.

5. Mr. Fraser, who is a member of our Committee, as the appointed agent of your committee, will be accordingly requested to collect the subscriptions as promptly as practicable, and to remit the amount to your committee by the most expedient course.

6. Your committee will be furnished, as soon as the books for subscriptions are finally returned from circulation, with a list of the subscribers and the sums subscribed, distinguishing the *donations* from those subscriptions contributed with a view to Proprietorship, on the terms of your Committee's prospectus. The latter subscriptions will be found to amount to, but a few hundred Rupees; and the interests and rights of such subscribers are placed under your protection on the same terms as those of similar subscribers at your presidency.

7. In conclusion, the Madras committee beg to offer a few suggestions to your consideration, with a hope that they may prove useful and pertinent, but which are not intended as fettering your committee's discretion.

8. It has appeared to the Madras committee that a *small* sized boat would be preferable as the first to be launched, even though the fund at command may suffice for the purchase of a large one. They conceive that any surplus of the money might be best applied, either in the direct establishment of a second boat, or in the way of premium or advances for the same object.

9. They are also of opinion that the sooner the first or any second boat should be placed under the management of private owners, acting for their individual interests, the more likely will the final object of regular and certain transits be attained, and they conceive that any fund, obtained by the disposal of property in the boats, might be most usefully directed to the extension of steam navigation by the promotion of subsequent competition.

10. The Madras committee observe that Captain

Wilson and Mr. Waghorn differ in respect of the expediency of a large or small boat, and this committee are not disposed to press the above suggestions, as if they had duly weighed the arguments on which each proposal is supported. They, however, feel persuaded that the launching of a large and commodious Passage boat would infallibly follow any establishment of frequent and rapid communication; and consequently they consider the mere accomplishment of regular and frequent pacquets as the first and most essential object to be regarded.

11. In future any communication which your committee may think it expedient to make to the Madras Committee, may be addressed to Mr. Fraser.

I have, &c.
GEO. NORTON,
Chairman of the late Madras Steam Nav. Meeting.
Madras, 23d August, 1833.

To G. ASHBURNER, ESQ.
Secretary to the Bombay Steam Navigation Committee.
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Agra Steam Navigation Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated respectively the 28th, May and 5th. July last, and with reference to the latter communication to state that the sum subscribed at Agra will be immediately collected and remitted to Messrs. Boyd and Co. of Calcutta, to be placed at the disposal of the Bombay Committee for the promotion *unconditionally* of Steam Navigation, between England and Bombay, *via* the Red Sea.

I have, &c.
J. N. BOILEAU,
Sec. Agra Steam Navigation Committee.
Agra, 16th August, 1833.

SHIP BOYNE, OFF BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Letter from the Passengers.

DEAR SIR.—We, the Passengers of the Boyne, adopt this mode of expressing our unanimous approbation of your kindness and hospitality, and of the attention of your officers, by which a voyage generally so irksome, has been to us highly agreeable.

We beg you will do us the favour to accept a piece of Plate as a token of our friendship and esteem, and with every good wish for your prosperity,

Sept. 3d 1833. We remain &c.
Henry Smith, Major, 1st. Regt. M. N. I.
A. W. Jones, C. S.
W. Hodges, Lieut. I N.
J. E. Simmons, 2d Queen's Royals.
J. Keith, Assistant Surgeon.
W. G. Beagin, 2d Regt. N. I.
C. T. Whitehead, Lieut. 10th N. I,
J. H. Farquharson, C. S.
W. Hunter, C. S.
A. S. Hawkins, Lieut. 8th N. I.
W. Leggett, Assistant Surgeon.
W. Maunsell, Captain, 6th B. N. I.
B. Proctor Rooke, Asst. Surgeon.
David Campbell, Asst. Surgeon.
R. Leech, Engineers.

To CAPTAIN J. T. BROWN,
Commanding Ship Boyne.

CAPTAIN BROWN'S REPLY.

To the Passengers of the Ship Boyne.

GENTLEMEN.—It is with the most grateful feelings that I have to return you my sincere thanks for the kind and handsome manner in which you have expressed yourselves for my treatment towards you on board the ship Boyne, and I assure you I shall ever consider it a duty incumbent on me to do every thing in my power for the comfort and convenience of my passengers. The officers under my command concur with me in thanks for your kind approbation, and will endeavour to merit the esteem and good wishes, you have been so kind as to honor us with.

For the piece of Plate you have done the honor of presenting me with, I have also to return you my most heartfelt thanks and it will be ever kept by me in remembrance of some of the happiest days passed in my nautical peregrinations. With every wish for your welfare, health and happiness,

Believe me, &c.
J. T. BROWN,
September 3d, 1833. *Commanding Ship Boyne.*

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Spence	10th Sept.	PortGlasgow	Direct.
Intrepid	12th Ditto.	Ca cutta	
New Grove	15th Ditto.	Ditto	
London	1st October.	London	Ditto
Calcutta	Ditto	Liverpool	
Lady Feversham	20th Sept.	London	Uncertain.
John Taylor	25th Ditto.	Liverpool	Direct.
Kent	15th Ditto.	London	Ditto.
Huddersfield	Uncertain.		

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	141	141½
First Five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class,	109	109½
321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class,	108	108½
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class,	107	107½
Second Five per cent. Loan	109	109½
Third Five per cent. Loan	110	1 0½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	106	106½
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	101½	102
Bills on London 6 months sight	1s 9d	1s 10d
Spanish Dollars per 100	221	221½
Sovereigns each	11½	11½

HIGH WATER TABLE,—7ht SEPTEMBER, 1833.

	MORN.		AFT.	
Saturday	6	16	6	40
Sunday	7	34	7	58
Monday	8	32	8	56
Tuesday	9	20	9	44
Wednesday	10	08	10	32
Thursday	10	56	11	20
Friday	11	54	11	18

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major W. Hunt, Queen's Royals.
Capt. G. H. Thomas, Madras Commissariat, from Bangalore.
Lieut. Charles Mant, 6th Regt. N. I. from Bhewndy.
Lieut. Hogg, European Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. J. Whitemore, 11th Regt. N. I., do.
Assist. Surgeon J. Bourchier, B. E. Regt. do.
Lieut. Logie, 11th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.
Capt. A. Cotton, Madras Engineers, from England.
Capt. Maunsell, 6th Regt. N. I. from ..... do.
Ensign Simmons, Queen's Royals, from ..... do.
Assist. Surgeon Leggett, from ..... do.
Assist. Surgeon Campbell, from ..... do.
Assist. Surgeon John Keith, from ..... do.
Lieut. Hawkins, from ..... do.
Assist. Surgeon W. R. Williams, from ..... do.
Assist Surgeon B. P. Rooke, Medical Dept. ..... do.
Major Henry Smith, 1st Regt. M. N. I., from ..... do.
Lieut C. Whitehead, 12th Regt. N. I., from ..... do.
Ensign W. G. Beagin, 2d Regt. M. N. I., from ..... do.
Cadet R. Leach, Engineer's, from ..... do.

DEPARTURES.

Major P. E. Ottley, 11th N. I. to Poonah.
Lieut. T. B Hamilton, Staff, to the Cape of Good Hope.
Lieut. A. Logie, 11th Regt. N. I to Tannah.
Ensign Minster, 11th Regt. N. I to Poonah.
Capt. E. M. Willoughby, Staff, to the Cape of Good Hope.
Mr. G. W. Blachley, Pension Establishment, to Bengal.
Capt. James H. Chalmers, 4th Regt. N. I., to the Decan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS,

On the 31st ult., the Lady of Alexander Bell, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Belgaum, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Captain Oakley, H. M's. 20th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 2d instant, at General Waddington's Garden House, Small Colabah, the Lady of Capt. Beyts, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, the 3d instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Davies, Mr. John Corlett, I. N. to Miss Maria Horton.

DEATHS,

At Sholapore, on the 4th ult., Lieutenant John Corrie Bowater, of the 2d Grenadier Regt. N. I,

On the 23d of May last, at Chilcompton, in Somersetshire, James, eldest son of Evan H. Baillie, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 18 years.

At Mazagon, on Friday morning, 6th September, Matilda, the wife of Mr. William East, in her 20th year.

At Colaba, on the 4th instant, Fanny Myrah, the Lady of William G. Jolliffe, Esq. Deputy I. N. Storekeeper, aged 27 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2d.—Ship Huddersfield, E. Noaks, Master, from Liverpool, 13th May 1833.

— 2d.—Barque Resource, Chas. Clark, Master, from Bussorah, 18th July, Bushire 1st, and Muscat 22d Augt.

Passengers.—Capt Arthur Cotton, Madras Engineers, Rev. Mr. Graves, Mr. MacKail, and 23 Natives.

4th.—Brig Regia, J. C. Batta, Master, from Cochin 7th, and Coorpally 17th August.

Passengers.—Mr. Bayros, Free Mariner, and two Native Sailors.

— Ship Boyne, J. T. Brown, Master, from London 27th May, 1833.

Passengers.—Mrs. J Farquharson, Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. P. Rooke, J. H. Farquharson, Esq. C. S., Major Henry Smith, M. N. I., Dr P. Rooke M. D., W. Hunter, Esq. C. S., Captain William Maunsell, Lieut Hawkins, R. Jones, Esq C. S., Lieut. Whitehead, Dr. W. Leggett, M. D., Lieut. Hodges I. N., Ensign E. Simmons, Queen's Royals, Ensign W. Beagin, M. N. I. J. Campbell, Esq., Mr. W. Keith, Mr. W. Williams, and Mr. Robert Leach.

DEPARTURES,

August 31st. Brig Two Sisters, James Beattie, Master, to Singapore, and Batavia.

Sept. 2d—Ship Charles Kerr, John Brodie, Master, to the Cape of Good Hope, and London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Adam, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Ross, George Adam, Esq., Capt. Willoughby, Capt. Hamilton, Master Jolliffe, Miss Pearson, and 4 Servants.

5th.—Ship Surry, Charles Kemp, Master, to London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG.—Palinurus, and Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Lady Feversham, Spence, General Hewitt, John Taylor, Kent, New Grove, Calcutta, Huddersfield, Boyne, and London.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, Maria, Discovery. Lord Castlereagh, Cyrene, Ann and Sumdaney.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel. and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
AMERICAN BRIG.—Rupee.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1833.

We understand His Majesty's Government have resolved upon recalling Sir E. Barnes from the command of the army in this country; and that the *Hyacinth* frigate has been ordered out to convey him home. This measure is stated to have been occasioned by the course his Excellency has pursued in some discussions with the Supreme Government. Lord Bentinck for the present is to act as commander in chief.

The accounts received by the *Boyne* regarding Sir John Malcolm, we regret to say, confirm the previous report of his having suffered from a paralytic attack. It is mentioned however, in private letters, that he was gradually improving, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery.

We have to announce the receipt of two more donations this week, to the steam fund, of one thousand rupees each. The parties who have come forward in this handsome manner are Bulwunt Sing, Rajah of Rutlam, and Ghans Mahomed Khan, Nawab of Joura in Malwa. It appears that both these native chiefs take the *Jam i Jehan Numah*, a Persian newspaper published in Calcutta, and having seen an account in it of the efforts making here to establish steam communication with Europe, sent to inquire the particulars of the Political Agent at Mahidpore. The result was a determination to make the donations we have mentioned, together with an intimation that they would use their best exertions throughout their districts to collect additional ones.

Besides the liberality thus displayed, the circumstance is remarkable from the wide influence it shows the native press to possess.

In a preceding column will be found a letter from Mr. Norton, the president of the steam committee at Madras, and one of the warmest and ablest supporters of the proposed steam communication with Europe, to the Bombay committee, in reply to a communication from the latter requesting the opinion of the Madras committee regarding their plans. The frank and unsuspicious manner in which the Madras committee have thus promised their assistance, we can only add, does them infinite credit. Their opinions too, are not less satisfactory than the course they have pursued, and must strengthen the steam committee here materially in the views they have taken.—With such cordial co-operation as this, we have nothing further to apprehend for the success of the Bombay plan.

We have much pleasure also in noticing the handsome way in which the Agra committee have come forward with the funds placed at their disposal, as will be seen by a letter from their secretary published in to-day's paper.

The papers by the *Boyne*, though fourteen days later than those we previously received, afford extremely little political news. The appointment of Mr. Littleton, the member for Staffordshire to the secretaryship for Ireland, and the particulars of the meetings at Birmingham and London, have already appeared in our extra. It only remains for us therefore, to notice the proceedings in Parliament from the 13th. to the 25th. of May.

On the 14th. Mr. Stanley explained the details of his plan for negro emancipation, at great length. An abstract of his speech will be found below. It will be observed that he only contends for the principle he has adopted, and leaves the House to alter the details of his plan as they may think fit. It is a remarkable circumstance that Lord Howick is among the opponents of the plan.

On the same evening, in the House of Lords, Earl Fitzwilliam brought forward a series of resolutions respecting the corn laws, the object of which was to pledge their Lordships to revise the existing laws relative to the importation of corn, with a view of throwing the trade more open than at present. An animated debate took place; after which, the resolutions were put *seriatim* and negatived without a division.

On the 15th. the subject of negro slavery was resumed in the House of Commons, but nothing of particular moment occurred.

On the 16th. the proceedings of the meeting, which terminated so fatally in Coldbath fields, to establish a national convention, were the subject of debate, together with Mr. Cobbett's motion for an address to the King to erase the name of Sir Robert Peel from the list of Privy Councillors on the ground of his want of knowledge in adopting the celebrated currency measures of 1819 and 1826. Sir Robert Peel defended himself at great length, and with considerable wit, at the expense of Mr. Cobbett, after which the house divided, when there appeared for the motion, 4, against it 298.

On the 17th. the House of Lords appear to have been principally occupied in receiving petitions for the abolition of Negro slavery of which an immense number were presented.

In the House of Commons during the same evening Mr. Whitmore brought forward the subject of the corn laws, and moved a resolution the object of which was to substitute a fixed instead of a graduated scale of duties. After a considerable discussion the house rejected the motion by a majority of 99.

On the 20th. the Duke of Wellington presented a petition from Newcastle complaining of the Dutch embargo; but was prevented from entering into a discussion of the subject, by an assurance from Lord Grey that negotiations were pending which would probably justify Government in removing the restrictions complained of.

The lower House was occupied, in committee, with the Irish Church Reform Bill in which considerable progress was made.

On the 22d. Mr. D. W. Harvey moved for returns respecting all pensions on the English, Irish, and Scotch pension list, specifying at the same time the ground on which each pension was granted. The whole amount of pensions, he stated, was £150,000, and was distributed amongst 1,303 persons, of whom 1,0 2 were females. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in reply that he should resist inquiry into the civil list pensions, but should not oppose investigation regarding pensions chargeable on the consolidated fund. The motion was then agreed to.—Sir S. Whalley subsequently brought forward a resolution declaratory of the necessity of totally repealing the house and window taxes. Mr. S. Rice replied that all practicable relief had already been proposed, and that Government were not prepared to do any thing further. Upon the division there appeared for the motion 124, against it 273.

May 23d.—The lower House was engaged this evening with a debate on the propriety of remedying certain alleged defects in the system of registering votes. After this Mr. R. Grant moved the second reading of the bill for the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews. A debate succeeded in which Sir R. Inglis took a warm part in resisting the motion; it, however, passed by a majority of 107. The remainder of the evening was taken up with a discussion upon the propriety of giving retired allowances to certain Judges in consequence of the proposed alteration in the appellate jurisdiction of the Privy Council.

On the 24th. and 25th. the House of Commons were occupied with investigations regarding election returns, and nothing of importance took place among the Lords.

The *Madras Herald* of the 22d Ult. contains an account of a riot at that Presidency somewhat similar to the one which lately occurred here. A simultaneous attack upon all the Bazars in the place appears to have been made, and large quantities of rice either destroyed or carried off by the rioters, who were only quelled by the introduction of a party of the Governor's body guard and a detachment of native infantry.

As usual with a large class of people upon occasions of this kind, the editor of the *Madras Herald*, though he admits the necessity of leaving the trade in grain unrestricted to the fullest extent, declaims loudly against the rapacity of the grain dealers, and states it as an extraordinary fact, that, in India, they display the most stoical indifference to the wants and sufferings of their fellow countrymen.—Now, without attempting to deny that the price of grain has been advanced more even than the threatening state of the weather warranted, we should like to know where the same desire to make the most of their opportunities and advantages is not displayed by grain dealers, and by every other class of individuals,—in short, where people are to be found more attentive to the wants of others than of their own? England surely will not be brought forward as a specimen, where some of the most successful combinations in the history of trade, to raise the price of grain, have taken place; and where a systematic course of legislation has been pursued, for that very purpose, by which the price is constantly maintained at nearly double its natural amount. We are aware it is urged that an understanding exists among grain dealers throughout the country to raise prices—that a stock of that article sufficient for the consumption of two on three years at least is stored up, and that under these circumstances means should be taken to prevent and punish combination, at least, if not to limit prices. But what proof, we would ask, is there of the existence of any such understanding? Not one particle.—And until positive proof of the fact is afforded, the possibility of such a thing taking place among some thousands of people may reasonably be doubted. With regard to the immense stock of grain said to be collected, we also can see nothing whatever, but unsupported assertion in its favor. Judging, indeed, by the rapid fluctuations which have recently taken place in the Bazar, amounting to between 30 and 40 per cent, the inference naturally is that the stock on hand is extremely small compared with the demand; for the grain dealers, who must be allowed to possess the best information upon this point, would not otherwise (assuming that there was no understanding among them for the purpose) have raised the price so enormously with the chance of a scarcity for only one year; while, on the other hand, had there been a combination among them, they would not have reduced it so suddenly as they have, when by the subsequent fall of rain, that chance was diminished.

In concluding, we suspect it will be found upon more minute examination that the distress and misery occasioned by the failure of a crop in this country, is to be attributed more to the excessive poverty of the inhabitants which renders it impossible for them to prepare for a year of famine, than to a desire on the part of any particular class of individuals to profit from their distress; and that the only measures of a remedial nature that can be adopted are those which tend to improve the condition of the agricultural population.

As many of our readers must feel interested in the affairs of Messrs. Rickards Mackintosh and Co. we publish the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of their Creditors on the 17th. of May.

1st.—Moved by R. Torin Esq. and seconded by Col. Thatcher. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, formed on the documents submitted to them, and the explanations given by the partners, that but for the unfortunate failure of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. the House of Rickards Mackintosh and Co. were solvent, and could have answered all demands upon them.

2nd.—Moved by Col. Thatcher, and seconded by Genl. Ashe.

That this Meeting desire unanimously to record their most cordial approbation of the very prompt and decisive resolution to which the partners of Rickards Mackintosh and Co. came on the morning of the day on which the accounts of the stoppage of Mackintosh and Co. reached them, of at once suspending the payments of their House, until a statement of their affairs could be laid before their creditors for their consideration and advice; a measure which the statement now submitted proves to have been as judicious, proper and honorable on their part, as considerate and just towards their creditors.

3rd.—Moved by J. Deans, Esq., and seconded by J. B. Fraser, Esq.

That this Meeting approve of the delivery of the Bills designated Short Bills, remitted by Thomas Dent and Co. of Canton, to Rickards Mackintosh and Co. for £44,000, to Mr. Thomas Dent, in conformity with the legal and mercantile opinions read to the Meeting.

4th.—Moved by John Deans, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Nisbett.

That seeing by the latest accounts from Calcutta it was expected Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. would be permitted to resume their business, under a letter of license from their creditors, and being satisfied that the creditors of Messrs, Rickards Mackintosh and Co. can incur no risk thereby, this meeting has no hesitation in recommending to the creditors, that until farther accounts can be received from Calcutta, the partners of Messrs. Rickards Mackintosh and Co. shall continue to conduct the business of the House, taking care to keep separate books and accounts of all transactions subsequent to the date when they suspended payments, so as not to involve such transactions with any that took place previous to that date, and that no payments be made beyond what may be necessary for the current expenses of the establishment.

5th.—Moved by Captain Hall, and seconded by R. Torin, Esq.

That this Meeting recommend to the creditors to appoint a committee to superintend the proceedings of the House, and protect the interest of the Creditors, and they beg to be understood as not offering this recommendation from any distrust of the partners, for whose honor and integrity they entertain the highest respect, but on the contrary to ease their minds by the disinterested assistance of commercial advisers.—

6th.—Moved by Jas. Mackillop, Esq. and seconded by Kirkman Finlay Esq.

Resolved, that in pursuance of the recommendation in the last resolution an inspecting committee consisting of three Gentlemen be appointed, and that it be composed of Major Carnac, R. Torin, Esq., and J. Deans, Esq.

7th.—Moved by T. Dent, Esq. and seconded by Capt. Hall.

That so soon as authentic accounts are received from Calcutta regarding the actual situation of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co's. affairs, a meeting of the creditors be called, and the same submitted to them for their consideration and decision.

8th. Moved by J. W. Sutherland, Esq. and seconded by Capt. A. J. MacDonald.

That all the creditors of Rickards Mackintosh and Co. be invited to inspect the statement and documents now before this meeting, and to subscribe the minutes of the meeting.

CALCUTTA.

The fortunate holder of the Ticket which today turned up a prize of *one lakh* of rupees, is, we are informed, Samchurn Pyne, head native officer of one of the Salt Chokies!—*Bengal Hurk, Aug.* 20.

Regulation 7, of 1833, is published. Its objects are,—to assimilate the Furukhabad Rupee with the Bombay and Madras Rupees,—to alter slightly the Calcutta Sicca Rupee,—and to establish a unit of weight for India. The first object is effected, by rejecting the fractional grains pure of the Furukhabad Rupee, which

hitherto has contained 165,215 grains troy;—and the second by increasing the pure grains in the Calcutta Sicca Rupee from 175.933 to 176—By the first process, a creditor loses $\frac{1}{35}$;—and by the second, grains $\frac{1}{2253}$. The new Furukhabad Rupee or 180 grains *troy* (165 pure + 15 alloy) is made the unit of weight, under the denomination of the *tolah*. So that "one sicca weight".—which hitherto meant 179$\frac{2}{3}$ grains troy—now denotes 180 troy grains or the *tolah*—80 such tolahs make the seer equal to 2$\frac{1}{2}$. and the maund of 40 seer, equal to 100 pounds troy exactly. Thus the official maund is 82.2837 pounds avoirdupois, exceeding the present bazar maund (82.133) by 2 oz, 2$\frac{1}{2}$ dr. The difference between the present *Calcutta* bazar seer and new seer is 26$\frac{2}{3}$ grains troy in favor of the latter. Consequently the use of the new official weights would be profitable to the purchaser,—prices of course remaining as before. Convenience requires that these weights should be universally adopted; and we hope soon to find them in general use. We consider it a great omission that the Furukhabad and Calcutta Rupees have not been made concurrent at their relative values, viz. 16 Furukhabad Rupees to 15 Calcutta Sicca Rupees. Such a provision would have prepared the way for the gradual withdrawal of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, and the consequent establishment of one uniform currency throughout India.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 14.

Earl FITZWILLIAM brought forward his resolutions on the subject of the corn laws, and spoke at great length in support of them. He contended that the present corn laws were framed to produce, and did produce, a modified scarcity in corn. The object of those laws was to secure to this country a supply of food independent of foreign countries; but a reference to the immense quantities imported would show that we were not now independent of a foreign supply. We might have been independent at the beginning or middle of the last century; but with a metropolis containing 1,300,000 persons, and with a country covered with vast cities, it was impossible that this country should ever again be independent of a foreign supply. If they prohibited the importation of corn they must check the growth of population. He proceeded to show that the present law operated injuriously both to the agricultural or farming interest, and to the consumers. The effect of the tax was to raise the price of wheat 10s. a quarter; so that there being sixteen millions of quarters of wheat consumed in this country every year, there was at once a tax levied of eight millions pound sterling on the people. The corn laws were not only a vexatious direct tax, but they were a vexatious indirect tax; they operated, for instance, in making his Noble Friend there pay more for his white waiscoat [a laugh], and made him pay more for his dinner and for every thing else; for the high price of corn, of course, raised the price of labour, and thus everything became dearer. He had no doubt but that the landholders of England were as good men as the weavers or chimney-sweepers [a laugh], or any class; but this was no reason why the rest of the community should be taxed in order to enable those landholders to live finely, and have seats in this or that House. The rise in the price of corn had invariably operated to raise the amount of poor rates. He thought that House did not take so much care of the interests of the poor as was exhibited in another place, where were those who were personally more mixed up with them. It was utterly impossible for this country—a country studded with cities, and absorbed in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits—to compete with Holland or Belgium in the trade of corn. If he had continued a Member of the other House, he would have adopted a different course in bringing the corn laws under their consideration; and he would have looked forward with something bordering upon hope to the adoption of a change in the system; but considering that in this House the subject had not been discussed for years, he would adopt the course which he considered most conducive to the interests of the country and the convenience of their Lordships, and merely move that their Lordships should enter into the consideration of the resolutions which he had the honour of introducing on a former evening. He was convinced that the interest of the agriculturist, of the manufacturing population, and the ultimate interest of the proprietor of land, required a final settlement of the question of corn laws; and no settlement could be final but one based on the principles of free trade.

The Earl of RIPON complained that the Noble Earl had said that he was addressing an assembly which did not adequately feel the interests of the working people of this country. He (the Earl of R.) would say, that if their Lordships did not fully appreciate the importance of the subject to the manufacturing classes, they were not fit to appreciate the proper force of the different conflicting interests which were involved in the subject. And when the Noble Earl told them of the different course which he would have pursued if he had continued to be a Member of the House of Commons, he said that he would then have at least a glimmering hope that the subject should be attended to. In that House, however, he had no such hope; he was surrounded with the impenetrable darkness of the House of Lords, and he had not even a glimmering hope that he could penetrate it. He (Lord R.) heard such a statement with great pain. It was but too much of a piece with opinions stated elsewhere, and was calculated to create much mischief [hear, hear] He opposed the resolutions at considerable length, contending that they would increase the fluctuations in the price of corn, and dangerously unsettle existing interests.—The Earl of Winchelsea and the Earl of Wicklow also opposed the resolutions, which were negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 14.

An immense number of petitions were presented for the abolition of Negro Slavery, after which Mr. Secretary Stanley brought forward the Ministerial proposition on the subject. He commenced by enumerating all the great interests involved in the question of colonial slavery, maintaining that the temporal interests of between seven and eight hundred thousand of his Majesty' subjects and their descendants, for ages yet unborn, depended upon the vote of that night. The question was surrounded with almost insurmountable difficulties, and whichever way it was decided, it left them only a choice of difficulties. The determined opinion of the people, founded, as that opinion was, in a sense of religion and justice, would not suffer the present state of things to continue. The feeling that slavery ought to cease was not, he contended, peculiar to the present age;—Messrs. Fox, Wyndham, and Canning, Lord Grenville, and others, having always looked forward to the cessation of slavery within the colonies as a consequence of the abolition of the slave trade. These instances were enough to prove that the present was not an enthusiasti feeling, but a settled deliberate purpose, which had advanced with the advance of time. He adverted to the resolutions of 1823, which referred to the Colonel Ligislatures the task of carrying into effect the intentions of Parliament for the ultimate extirpation of slavery, and showed that, notwithstanding, no modification of the existing system, had taken place under any of the local Legislatures. The Orders in Council of 1824 and 1830 had been equally disregarded in the colonies; and even where the colonies professed to adopt the regulations of the Orders in Council, the profession was but a pretext and delusion. It was clear that nothing would be done by the masters of slaves to promote their ultimate emancipation. The colonies had pretended to remove some obstacles to manumission, but in no colony, with the single exception of the Bahamas, had the slave a right to go to his master, and tendering his price, say, "I am no longer a slave—I am a free man." In every other instance the power of refusal remained with the masters. He then proceeded to contend that the depreciation of West Indian property was not caused by the agitation of the slave question. The increase in the produce of sugar alone was sufficient to account for it. Planters had extended their produce until they far exceeded the demand for sugar in the markets of Europe, and thus nullified the advantages which they possessed of the monopoly of the markets of this country. New land had been brought into cultivation, new colonies added to our possessions, the cultivators of the old land had been compelled to adopt new and improved modes of increasing the productive powers of their estates, and all for the purpose of contributing to swell that vast amount of excessive production which, beyond all dispute, was the great source of the present difficulties of the West India interest. He then entered into calculations to show that as the produce of sugar was increased, the number of the slave population had decreased; the increased labour, and consequently increased punishments, diminishing the amount of human life. We might suppose at first view that children under ten years of age would not be affected by the production of sugar in those colonies, but they did happen to be the very class of the population most sensibly diminished. The reason must be obvious to the House; by the increase of labour, and the operation of those punishments by which the labour was called into existence, the productive power of the slaves themselves was diminished. Those past labour, those rendered incapable of further exertion by the intense application of the West India modes of stimulating men into exertions, were numerous as compared with the other classes. To show that there was nothing in the condition of the Negro which unfitted him for speedy emancipation, he referred to several successful experiments which had been made on the subject. One at Antigua, where 371 captured Negroes and 36 freehold escheated slaves were suddenly manumitted. With the exception of a single case of petty larceny, the manumitted slaves had been guilty of no breach of the law whatever. Their industry had been so remarkable that many of them had purchased their own houses; and out of the whole number only one man and five women had required the bounty of the Crown; and even those had been prevented by age or infirmity from getting their own living. In the Bahamas the slaves had been rendered at least half free without any diminution of their industry. An instance of the gradual emancipation of a slave population took place in Venezuela, under the auspices of General Bolivar, by means of which the number of slaves was reduced from 100,000, their number in 1821, to 25,000, with every advantage to themselves, to the masters, and to the remaining slaves. The article of sugar, which had not been cultivated before 1821, was now extensively raised in that country by a free labouring population.—In proceeding to the developement of his plan, Mr. Stanley called upon the House to go along with him in giving unconditional freedom to the offspring of the present generation of slaves, and to the present generation itself an opportunity of sharing in the boon. He proposed that every slave, on the passing of this Act, should immediately have the power of claiming to be put in a situation in which they might enjoy all the privileges of freemen; subject to this condition alone—that for a certain period they should contract to labour under their present owners, but their then employers. The various acts of the colonial Legislatures which controuled the actions of slaves would be swept away at once; for after the passing of this measure these persons would be no longer slaves. The masters would be bound to supply them with food and clothing, or give them money to provide them, if it should be thought more advisable by the negro. For this three-fourths of the negro's time were to be given to his former owner—the day being considered as consisting of ten hours. For the remaining fourth part of his time, whether it be taken as portions of the day or of the week, the negro would be at liberty to transfer his services where he pleased; but with this advantage, that the master would be bound to employ him at a rate of wages proportionate to the value which he originally set upon him. There was no mode of doing more equal justice than by imposing upon the planter the necessity of fixing the price of the wages in this way, because the relation between the wages and the price fixed, would operate as a check upon the planter's valuation. If he fixed a high price he paid a higher rate of wages. If he fixed a low price the easier it was for the negro to obtain his freedom. The master should fix a price upon his labourer at the time of his apprenticeship; the wages to be paid by the master should bear such a proportion to the price fixed by him, that for the whole of his spare time, if given to the master, the negro should receive one-twelfth of his price annually, and in proportion for each lesser term. Estimating the whole value of the West Indian exports at 1,500,000*l.* annually, they proposed to advance a loan to the planters, amounting to ten year's purchase of those exports, or 15,000,000l. to enable them to meet the depr ciation of property. It would be for Parliament to decide in what manner, and on what conditions, that loan should be granted, and how it should be repaid—or if they chose to convert the loan into a gift, and not to require repayment at all. He wished both the amount of relief and the means of repayment to be fully open to consideration, and also whether the House should or not call upon the negro labourer to contribute his share to the repayment of the sum advanced to the planter. It was quite clear that the repayment must be borne either by the produce of negro labour, or by the revenue of this country, it could not in justice be borne by the planter. The House would also be called upon to consider the expediency of having in the other, as in the conquered colonies, stipendiary magistrates, to be appointed by the Crown, unconnected with the colonies, having no local or personal prejudices, paid by this country, for the purpose of doing impartial justice between the negro and the planter, of watching over the negro in his state of new-born freedom, and of guiding and assisting his inexperience in the contracts into which he might enter with his employer. During the twelve years' apprenticeship the slave must be undisturbed in his worship and instruction, not exposed to degrading corporeal punishment and his evidence must be received, and his family respected.—Mr. Stanley then moved the following resolutions:

1.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that immediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the negroes, as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors.

2.—That it is expedient that all children born after the passing of any Act, or who shall be under the age of six years at the time of passing any Act of Parliament for this purpose, be declared free; subject, nevertheless, to such temporary restrictions as may be deemed necessary for their support and maintenance.

3.—That all persons now slaves, be entitled to be registered as apprenticed labourers, and to acquire thereby all rights and privileges of freemen; subject to the restriction of labouring, under conditions and for a time to be fixed by Parliament, for their present owners.

4.—That to provide against the risk of loss which proprietors in his Majesty's colonial possessions might sustain by the abolition of slavery, his Majesty be enabled to advance, by way of loan, to be raised from time to time, a sum not exceeding in the whole 15,000,000l., to be repaid in such manner, and at such rate of interest as shall be prescribed by Parliament.

5.—That his Majesty be enabled to defray any such expense as he may incur in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emancipated.

Sir R. PEEL asked if the negroes were to be subject to punishment if they violated the contracts entered into with their masters.—Mr. Stanley; Certainly; but the power of punishment would be placed in the hands of the magistrates, There would be no difference between a labourer who entered into a contract in the West India Colonies, and a labourer who entered into a similar contract in this country.

Lord HOWICK was convinced that the plan would fail. He contended that there was no middle course between complete freedom and absolute slavery; that all slaves were ill-disposed towards the work that they were required to do for another. In the Crown Colonies the power of the master was limited, but this only led to greater suffering on the part of the slave. There might be more cases of individual cruelty in Jamaica than in Demerara; but on the whole the average amount of suffering was less. A good master in Jamaica did not require to use the whip—the knowledge that he possessed the power was sufficient. The negroes knew it was of no use to provoke punishment. In Demerara the slaves knew that the masters could not flog them without being responsible, and they were idle. The slave was flogged for not working; he received twenty-five lashes on the next day; knowing that his master could not give him any more lashes, he was more idle than ever. He acknowledged that his present opinions were inconsistent with those he had formerly held; but the more he had inquired, the more he had become convinced, that the fault was altogether in the system, and not in the manner in which it was carried into effect. The slave had no possible interest in working hard for a master. His object was to stand with his hoe, and do as little as possible in his allotted seven hours [An Hon. Member asked how the slave was to subsist?] He was glad to be reminded of the subsistence of the slave. It was stated by an excellent authority, that the whole value of what a planter gave to his slaves in a year—clothes, subsistence and all—was for each only 45s. The only thing in the shape of food which the planter gave his slave was one-third of a barrel of pickled herrings, and this was used less for food than for seasoning to the food with which the negro supplied himself. The slave, even when he was sick and aged, got nothing from the planter's store. The aged and infirm depended for support on their friends and relatives, or on the benevolence of the other slaves. A partial famine sometimes took place. It was the duty of the negro to feed himself. Their present state showed that they could well spare what had been described as the planter's provision and care for them. From these f cts be believed that it would be impossible to extort labour from the negroes under the system of his Right Hon. Friend. He agreed that it was utterly impossible to leave things as they now were—the gradual wasting away of the slave population would prevent it; but he contended that their safest and wisest course would have been to fix absolutely an early day on which every slave should be free. He did not say that this plan would be positively safe, but he was convinced that it would be safer than the plan proposed.

At the suggestion of Sir R. Peel, Lord Althorp agreed to postpone the further consideration of the resolutions till the 30th May, which would be after the Whitsuntide recess.—Mr. Buxton asked whether it was really intended that the negroes were to be charged with the proposed fifteen millions? Such a proposition he should utterly dissent from.—Lord Althorp said, this was certainly the principle proposed, but it was by no means insisted upon by Ministers that it should not be changed by the House, to whose discretion the details would of course be left.—Mr. Godson complained that the proposed delay was a mere trick, in order to leave the speech of the Right Hon. Sec. unanswered by any friends of the injured West Indians.—After some further conversation the question that the further debate be adjourned till the 30th inst. was put and agreed to, and the chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on that day.

WEEKLY TRUE SUN,—MAY 26.

The Belgian question appears to be drawing to a close. A preliminary treaty was signed on Tuesday, by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Holland. By this Convention the English and French embargoes will be taken off Dutch vessels in the ports of England and France, and the interruption of their navigation, on the part of the Dutch Government, will be removed. The services of the English and French united squadrons will thus be dispensed with, and the intercourse between the respective parties and Holland placed on the same footing as before the French expedition in November last. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp, now prisoners in France, will also be sent home. The armistice between Holland and Belgium will be continued till the definitive settlement of a permanent separation, and till that time the navigation of the Scheldt will remain free.

Every thing appears to give signs of a returning animation to the Portuguese affair, which has been so long in a state of torpor. Preparations for an offensive enterprise on the part of the Pedroites at Oporto are all but completed, and it would seem that the Miguelites are not wanting in a correspondent spirit. Some serious work may, therefore, be expected. Letters from Lisbon state that the Government was straining every nerve to fit out an armament to meet Sartorius, and it was expected that two vessels of 74, two frigates, and six brigs, and steamers, would be made available for the purpose. This force was destined for the blockade of the Douro. On the other hand, Sartorius was expected at the mouth of the Tagus with his force, and speculation in the capital seems to be distracted by these contemporaneous but counter preparations. Don Miguel's coffers appear to have been lately refreshed by some 20,000*l.* received from France, and a proportionate infusion of confidence has taken place in the hopes of his party.

GREEK LOAN.

The debate on the Greek loan has been for several months announced as a great "field day" for the display of antagonist parties in the French Chamber of Deputies, and, happily for the fulfilment of the anticipation, the extraordinary posture of affairs which has arisen in the East has given to every question relative to the Mediterranean and to Turkey a new and unexpected interest. The opposition papers boasted that their friends would make such an impression on the Chamber as to procure the rejection of the Government project, while the Ministers seemed to dread that on this occasion they would lose the support of some of their warmest adherents. The former relied on the increasing indifference of the French public to a cause which had now ceased to be romantic or theatrical,—which had been contaminated by the support or the intrigues of Russia,—which was now identified with the common-place kingship of a German Prince, overpowering their classic recollections with his Teutonic barbarisms and for which they alleged that France had already done more than her allies by the expedition to the Morea, and by the subsidies granted to the Greek Government under Capo D'Istrias. The Ministerial Journalists, on the other

hand, thought or knew that they had strong grounds of justification or defence, and always expressed confidence in the result of the trial.

If it be true, as we see it hinted in some of the French papers, that M. Dupin had at one time intended to oppose the Ministerial project, and that he was only induced to abandon his design at the conclusion of the first day's debate, the fact speaks volumes as to the party importance factitiously attached to the question. It certainly, however, ought not to appear extraordinary that he changed his mind after hearing the unanswerable defence of the Ministerial measure by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. It may have been wrong in France to have interfered with Greece in the first instance;—it may have been wrong in France to have become a member, and a leading member, of the triple alliance of 1827;—it may have been wrong to have had a squadron in the combined Christian fleet at the battle of Navarino;—it may have been wrong to have sent an army to the Morea in 1828, or to have taken any part in the selection of a sovereign for the new Greek state; but persons who approved of all these acts and proceedings exposed their reputation or consistency to considerable hazard in objecting to a measure which seems necessary to give full effect to their previous interference, and the rejection of which would have weakened the influence of their Government in the Mediterranean at the same time that it would have appeared in the character of a breach of faith with the Sovereign of Greece and his more liberal allies.

The defence of the measure by the Duke de Broglie must be admitted to be triumphant by all who concurred in the previous engagements contracted by France to Greece, or in the previous expenses incurred for the Greek cause. The sum of money for which the French Government is now to become security to the creditors of the Greek Government is 20,000,000 of francs (800,000*l.*), and the annual interest, together with the sinking fund on this amount is 1,200,000 francs, or 48,000*l.* Suppose, argued M. de Broglie, the Greek revolution had occurred in in 1831, instead of 1821,—and suppose, as it would most likely have happened, that if unsuccessful, a large body of refuges had sought an asylum in France from the menaces of infidel persecution, would those who now agree to grant pecuniary aid to the Poles, the Italians, and the Portuguese, driven from their country, have refused a similar succour to the Greeks? If they would not, then this small annuity of 48,000*l.*, for which the Government had become a guarantee, might have been expended in pensions to these prosecuted Greek patriots; and is it consistent with good sense or generosity to refuse that sum, which would have been willingly contributed to relieve distress, when it can be proved that it is now necessary to consolidate order? But the argument is even stronger when it is considered that the money is not to be contributed as a gift, or even advanced as a loan. Nothing is required from the Legislature but the security of the French Government to the creditors of Greece, should the Greek Government become either unable or unwilling to fulfil its engagements. The revenues of Greece were at present in a dilapidated state but its expenditure was proportionally small, and the new loan would be employed in re-establishing that order in the country which in its turn would encourage industry and multiply the resources of the state. The Consular agents of the Allied Powers were entitled by the treaty of guarantee to see that the first proceeds of the Greek revenue should be appropriated to the payment of the interest on the loan.

But the objections of the Opposition to the measure rested chiefly on political, not on economical, grounds. They contended that France had already expended 35,000,000 of francs, or 1,400,000*l.* sterling, for the sake of Greece, and that neither England nor Russia had contributed towards the establishment of its independence in an equal proportion. To this the reply was easy and ought to have been satisfactory. This large expenditure was incurred chiefly for the expedition to the Morea, which was mainly intended for French objects (namely, to counterbalance the influence of Russia on the north by a French military force in the south), which was at first resisted, and at last only acquiesced in with reluctance by England. Besides, if the English *Government* had not contributed any pecuniary aid to balance this French expenditure, the English *people* had lent Greece a much larger sum, which would most likely never be repaid. We formerly mentioned the replies given by the Duke de Broglie to the objections that King Otho was the nominee of Russia, and that therefore he ought not to be supported by French succours,—that the Greeks desired a republic, and that this loan was to be employed in maintaining a monarchical form of government, hostile to their feelings and wishes; and, lastly, that French money being given to pay Turkey for agreeing to the new limits of Greece, would find its way into the Russian treasury, as a part of the Turkish indemnity to the Russian Autocrat. To these and other points of a similar nature we have no room now to recur.—*Times, May* 24.

THE PROJECT FOR SLAVERY.

Further consideration has confirmed the opinion we expresed upon the first glance at this project—that it is impracticable. It meddles with slavery without bestowing freedom; it breaks in upon the master's authority and it continues the negroes' forced labour. It takes away the fear of immediate punishment, and it does not substitute the immediate rewards of industry. It attempts to eke out the motives to labour by compulsion removed to the hands of the magistrate, and the far distant application of wages to the purchase of liberty. The first change will make the negro fear the whips less, but will the second inspire him with a love of labour? Look at human nature in circumstances most favourable to forecast and fortitude. Consider how weak are motives which are drawn from a distance of a dozen years; how faintly they operate on conduct; how uncertain seems the object so far removed; how languid the expectations, and incapable of combating the temptation to present indulgence and enjoyment? It is reckonedthat for twelve years the negro will lay by the wages of the fourth of his labour, and live meanwhile on the allowances of a slave, foregoing all allurement of ease and pleasure for the distant blessing of liberty. This plan is not framed, as alleged, for men unfit for freedom, but for sages, for miracles of self-denial for self-ennoblement. Their reward after all is only to rank with men, but in the attainment of it they must practise more than the common virtues of men; and this perfection is to be exhibited in the preparation, the mere preparation, for the use of liberty! Why, according to these views, the great school of philosophy should be the slave gangs; our divines should repair to them for examples of victory of the elevated desires over the instant sensual solicitations. They see no such instances at Oxford and Cambridge—no such training for the right use of power as is expected for the right use of liberty. The black skins are expected to do for earth what the black-coats will not do for heaven. The forethought of our own labouring people does not generally extend from one Saturday to another, but the forethought of the poor negroes is to extend to the end of twelve years. They must toil and hoard, and toil and hoard, patiently and abstinently, and never flag and sink at heart with the thought that death may overtake them in their yet slavish condition, and cut off the enjoyment for which they have made all exertions and all sacrifices. There are men in civilized society who submit to a state of uneasiness, and privation, for the attainment of remote objects, (often of an unworthiness which has the strongest temptation for unworthiness,) and their energy and fortitude are admired, however the application of them may be condemned by the moralist; and the poor slave, for the distant prize of self-possession, is expected to disply the same rare qualities, though it is said that he is yet unqualified for freedom!

What is to be the condition of the negro during the period between the passing of the law and purchase of his own body. In the project the name of slavery is abolished and apprenticeship substituted, and we admit that, if there were any magical force in words, there are many parts of the project under consideration which would be well conceived, but the fault is that the words and the men are at odds, on both the black and the white side. The legislation of Mr. Stanley would have many recommendations which it wants, if the nature of the men, with which it has to do, were wholly different from what it is, and were the geography of the West Indies accommodated to the Secretary's superintendence of the administration of the laws. Though blacks were stoic philosophers, yet whites remaining no better than whites are, it would be necessary, to the effect of Mr. Stanley's legislation, to bring the West Indies alongside of Great Britain, we say alongside, because we have experience of the ill effect of any geographical division in the government of Ireland. If Jamaica were as Yorkshire, we think Mr. Stanley might, by great energy, and the watchfulness of an Argus, compel the observance of the rights of the slaves, (or apprentices, as he prefers to call them). Mr. Finlay will tell him that the laws hitherto framed for the regulation of infant labour in factories, not farther distant than the North of Great Britain, under the very eyes of the Legislature, and the hands of their power, have never been enforced. It is, indeed, always of passing difficulty to procure the performance of regulations where there is an interested and stubborn local hostility, and especially when the law has to put forth a long arm, which though capable of striking forcibly in a peremptory blow, is feeble in minute and protracted directions. Mr. Stanley relies on the example of Venezuela, where the governing power had immediate cognizance and immediate action. The West Indian is a very different case, and the Minister has misled himself with an obviously false analogy. Were the slaves in Great Britain, Mr. Stanley's project would be more feasible.

But supposing time and space were annihilated, and that the authority of England could secure the rights of the blacks, what would then be their condition? We are told that slavery would be abolished. "*The slave,*" says an advocate for the plain, "*would immediately acquire all the rights enjoyed by his fellow men.*" How? The choice offered to him is to be apprenticed labourer, or unconditionally slave. Is this alternative consistent with the rights of freemen? But if he accept the first branch of it, he may in a dozen years become a freeman, if he have fair play from the master and the magistrate, and self-denial, prudence, and length of days; and he may enjoy liberty if he have youth and vigour on his side, and strength remaining, after twelve years of labour, to profit by the possession of his own body. An apprenticed labourer is to be a being three-fourths of compelled labour, and one-fourth of pledged labour to be carried to the account of his self-purchase. This fourth part of the labour, which is for the slave's ultimate benefit supposing he live, and live prudently and industriously, must in some way be compelled, for out of it is to be rendered a tax for the repayment of a loan (as it is fraudulently called) to the proprietor, in default of which the proprietor is responsible. Now if this tax out of the negro's wages must be paid by the negro or the planter, the work for the wages must be compulsory, and thus the apprenticed labourer is not his own master as to that portion of his time which is ostensibly set apart for his own benefit and free-will. If he fail to render his portion of the repayment of the loan to his proprietor, he loses a corresponding portion of his labour for the next half year, and what is to be the consequence should he then again be in default? The fourth of the negro's labour which is set apart for him is his in what way? *his* that he may make himself his own. His for redemption from slavery. His toil for his master's compensation. His composition of the original felony; his buying off the wrongs against himself. Disguise it as you may, call it apprenticeship or what you please, it is the labour of slavery with an application to satisfy the slaver's demand. The apprenticed labour has agreed to the terms; but the agreement is the agreement of one who has no choice but of terminable or interminable slavery.

The scheme is that the master shall fix the slave's price, and that the wages for a fourth of his labour shall annually be a twelfth of the price, and thus it is supposed that the negro will earn his ransom in twelve years; but how can this be, if a portion of the wages be taken half yearly in liquidation of the planter's debt to the public? Why should the negro pay the planter's debt out of the labour reserved to him for the purchase of his freedom? The negro owes nothing to the master; let the planter's claim to compensation be what it may, and lay where it may, it cannot attach to the slave, robbed of his liberty, and whose wrongs are the planter's rights.

The loan of fifteen millions (proposed when the remission of taxes to the amount of the interest is declared impossible) is proposed in consideration of the planter's sacrifice of the fourth part of the slave's labour, which fourth part, be it observed, is to render back to the planter the whole price he has fixed on the slave, and besides that to pay a portion of the pla ter's debt. But it is far from clear that the loan is to be a loan. Mr. Stanley thinks it prudent to call it a *loan*, but he says sifinificantly enough:—

It will be a question for Parliament to decide in what manner and on what conditions that loan shall be granted, and how it shall be repaid—and further, if they shall be prepared to go so far as to say that they will not require repayment, it will be for Parliament, if it shall think fit to do so to convert the loan into a gift. In the first instance, however, our proposition is to advance to the planter a loan of fifteen millions.

Such is the wisdom of Whig Ministers—the crooked cunning which for the sake of evasion and shuffling foregoes true policy.

Call the advance a *loan* and ultimately convert it to a gift, and what is the consequence? Why that you lose terms which the gift in the first instance would have procured. You have parted with the money without the grace of a gift or the benefit of at bargain. In every way, in conciliation, in negotiation, the least has been made of the grant. If the country be content to afford fifteen millions for the purpose of emancipating the slaves, let as much advantage as possible be made of the money. Don't treat with the planter upon the terms of a borrower, when it is in contemplation to benefit him to the amount of the advance. The planters have no claim on the national generosity. Worse subjects, men more turbulent and demoralized don't exist. They will part with no advantage (real or fancied) which, *per fas aut nefas,* they can retain; and nothing should be made over to them without an equivalent concession. Whatever money is advanced to them will never be returned, and therefore if it be granted let it be paid away out and out for such improvement of terms as may be had for it. As the project is opened, Mr. Stanley evidently proposes a double boon for the West India proprietary; he proposes to make them a gift under cover of a loan (thus avoiding a demand on them for any return) and he proposes to tighten their monopoly of the British market,—compensation in disguise, and the very worst and most extravagant mode in which compensation can be given. We have often been induced to think that the cheapest way of settling the slave question, in the long run, would be by giving compensation for the emancipated slaves, and throwing open the sugar market, but it would exceed our limits to enter into this consideration at the present moment.

Many as are the objections to the present project (and they are more than we have now the opportunity of stating, but not more than might be supposed to attach to a scheme conceived in the fervour of Mr. Stanley's presumption in the brief period since his promotion to the Colonial Office,) it cannot be said that the plan is not promotive of emancipation, for we are confident that two years, or less, after the measure has been attempted, (carried into effect it will never be,) the negroes will have settled the question in their own way. In the mazes of this complicated scheme, which puzzles the clearest heads, the poor blacks are to unravel their rights and find their way to liberty. To the temper of Stoics they must add the wit of Œdipus. No, no, they will make a short cut to the object too much involved and too far removed for patience.

The slave question allows of no mixed settlement. The choice is the whip or wages, and there can be no composition of the two without a consequence at variance with the design. Humanity will no longer endure the whip, and wages, with complete emancipation, must be substituted as motive to labour.

Lord Howick's opposition to the plan of his father's Ministry is very remarkable. He affords the rare and honourable example of a man whose experience in office has corrected the opinions he had before shared with the party in power, and caused him to abandon office. Having objected to the project, Lord Howick said:—

It might be alleged that he was arguing inconsistently with his former opinions, and he admited that his opinions upon the subject had undergone a very great change; the more he had inquired the more his views of it had enlarged. He was now ashamed to think how lightly he had imbibed the notion that it was all a delusion to talk of the evils of slavery, and that the slave was not to be pitied. When he was appointed to the office he lately filled, he became satisfied that the negro ought to have protection against an abuse of the power which the master possessed. But he was not then convinced of the evil inherent in the system itself, and it was only by the progress of discussion that he became convinced of the practical failure of the experiment on which we had been acting of late years, and particularly during the last two years; and that if the present system was to be maintained, and the negroes were to work by force and not by will, the evil was less where the master was an irresponsible despot.

Having argued the impossibility of procuring an administration of the proposed law by the unwilling Colonists, his Lordship came to the conclusion:—

That there were only two possible courses to be adopted; we must recognise perfect slavery or perfect freedom; the present scheme was neither. * * * There might be danger in carrying any measure into effect against the wish of the legislatures, but a greater danger in attempting to carry a complicated plan, which was neither one thing nor the other. It would not satisfy the slave, and would create discontent amongst the masters. What would be the result if emancipation were carried without the consent of the local legislatures? He confessed that only had consequences were likely to result from it; but he did not anticipate bloodshed. The negro would gain all he wished; and what had he to expect from disorder? It had been suggested that the colonists would resist; but how far had the colonists the power of resistance? How was slavery maintained? It was by our military force; withdraw it, and slavery fell to the ground.—*Examiner, May* 19.

PARIS,—MAY 7.

The continued silence of our Ministerial Journals respecting the affairs of the East is strange. Not one word of comment in approbation or of disapprobation of the terms of the preliminary treaty concluded between the Porte and its base vassel do the *Journal des Debats* or the *France Nouvelle* contain, that can suggest the view taken of that question by Government, or what will be its future conduct in respect of it. Occasional inferences are made by Ministerial scribes and minions to the protracted stay of the Russians in the Turkish territory, which those partisans admit as possible. In addition we hear insinuations against England for refraining from full co-operation with France in interfering with pacific intentions, between the belligerents. The plain and obvious meaning of this is that France fears Russia will on principles of not merely common sense, but of wisdom, byavailing herself of the advantages so miraculously placed within her reach for the furtherance of her long cherished designs on Turkey. France will undoubtedly regard this proceeding, as she ought, with disapprobation; but to this and any and every thing else will the present Government submit, *unless,*—mark you, unless England shall be kind enough to make common cause with her in attempting to control the Autocrat. Into the details respecting the preliminary treaty lately concluded between Mahmoud and Ibrahim, I shall not enter. That either desires to fulfil it to the letter, or that either is content with its provisions, no man believes. The signature of that treaty is, nevertheless, regarded as a step in advance. Whether it may not be retraced by the Porte in consequence of Russian influence, is however, a question which nobody in France can answer.

The Russian appears to consider war possible, as you will deduce from the Emperor's orders, dated 14th ult., for the organisation of several corps of infantry and cavalry. Still, I repeat, no war will take place unless England shall step forward in aid of its ancient, most trustworthy, candid, truth-loving, truth-telling, devoted, affectionate, disinterested, and attached Ally of the Barricades.

A report is abroad to-day respecting this subject, which it may not be amiss to notice. It is that the journey of the Duke of Orleans to London has reference to it. That he is the bearer of confidential, verbal communications for various parties in London from his tiresome and vigilant father, who, in respect of politics and government, resembles a nervous, cunning litigant, who, although he employs an attorney to conduct his suit, is ever boring his advocates with private and confidential instructions. The nature of the communications confided to the Prince is, says rumour, "to *prove* to England that to allow Russia to act in any respect contrary to what France would be wrong in permitting, would be to lead to the destruction of England herself." There may be some truth in this report; and to repeat this hackneyed stuff to your King and your Ministers, and to hold up the prospect of India overrun by Calmucks, may have formed part of the parting advice of the sage of the Tuileries to his son. But that, if report speak correctly, was not all. It is said—with how much truth I know not—that the Duke of Orleans is charged to lay before your Government the resolve of his father to attempt *coup d'tat,* and to bespeak your approval and concurrence in those measures, by representing to you that in England such or similar things must be resorted to, or that the Liberals will overturn the Monarchy in each country respectively. Such a proposition is *prima facie* ridiculous; nor is another rumour now afloat apparently entitled to much more attention:—I mean the one which ascribes the visit of the Duke of Orleans to London to a commis-

sion to secure from the chances of revolution certain millions saved by his King and father, and hourly increasing and accumulating. I know not how far this gossip and speculation may be interesting or fatiguing to you; I give it to show how much the public are at a loss respecting the object or motion of the Duke's going to the British capital. From a well informed private source I hear that it is whispered at the Chateau that the possible abdication of the throne of Belgium by King Leopold, and the consequent retreat of himself and his Royal consort upon Claremont, are, somehow or other, bound up in the bundle of affairs which the French Prince is gone to transact in London.

The proverbial tranquility of the Austrian dominions obtains no longer. Through the Journals we know that troubles have broken out, and others are expected to occur in Transylvania. Troops are marching on the Tyrol, and promised leaves of absence have been withheld from officers, some of whom were, to my own knowledge, expected in Paris last month by their friends. The effervescence observable in the Austrian States will not at the present lead to any thing serious. The march of troops on the Tyrol is accounted for by the arrival of the Polish refugees in Switzerland from France and the insurrectionary views of certain of the youths of Germany, as lately proved at Frankfort: but there is reason to believe that the suspending of the *conges* promised to various Austrian officers above noticed, was not occasioned by these considerations solely, and that the situation of the affairs of the East go for something in the affair. —*Morning Herald, May* 10.

PARIS, MAY 22.

The trifling majority of 36 in favour of the project of law authorizing the French Government to give its guarantee for a third share of the Greek loan, will give you an idea of the strength of the opposition against the measure. M. Dupin's party voted in the minority. Ministers have been using for months past their utmost exertions to prevail on the more independent portion of their friends in the Chamber not to desert them on this occasion. Had the vote gone against them, a change of Ministry would have become inevitable. The Duke de Broglie would, in that case, most certainly have resigned, and his colleagues must have followed his example. The danger, however, is not past, for among the amendments proposed, there are some which, if carried, would neutralize the vote of last evening.

The plan formed by Napoleon of joining the Chateau of the Tuileries to the beautiful Palace of the Louvre, by a double gallery, so many times revived and suspended within the last 20 years, seems destined at last to receive execution. The commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to examine a variety of projects relative to public works, has resolved that the new gallery shall be completed, and that it shall be destined to receive the books of the public library, till lately called the King's library, which have for the last century remained deposited on the shelves of that dismal and old-fashioned building which offends the eye in the Rue Richelieu, and stands in the way of every body and every thing in that great thoroughfare of Paris. The library will thus stand parallel with the celebrated Gallery of Paintings, and occupy a space far more appropriate than in the out-of-the-way building of the Rue Richelieu. If there is not room enough in the new gallery for the 1:0,000 volumes it is destined to receive, the room contiguous to it in the Palace of the Louvre will be added. The old building in the Rue Richelieu is to be pulled down, and the ground sold for the benefit of the public treasury. The amount of expenses required for these improvements is estimated at 16,000,000f. (about 600,000l. sterling.

Letters from Algiers of the 11th inst. have been received to-day, according to which an insurrectionary movement threatened to take place there, in consequence of the suspension of the French laws, and the resolution of the French Government that the affairs of the colony shall be administered by ordinances of the Governor. The dissatisfaction on that subject, especially among the European residents, which existed for some time, appears to have increased considerably on its being recently proclaimed that the French Government does not intend to make any modification in the *régime* of ordinances adopted for the government of the new colony. The British Consul at Algiers is on his way to London, where, it is understood, he is called by Lord Palmerston, to supply information on some points referred to by the recent motion of Lord Aberdeen.

At a moment when the names of Prince Ruffo Silla and Count Lucchesi Palli have gained so much notoriety by their alleged connexion with the affairs of the Duchess de Berri, it is not a little curious to see them figuring together in a decree of the King of Naples. The *Giornale di Due Sicilie* of the 3d instant, mentions their appointment as members of a commission for the examination of claims to titles of nobility. One of them will perhaps thus have it in his power to gratify the now-entertained wishes of some of the fastidious friends of the Duchess, by making it appear that he is the unquestionable descendant of some sovereign prince, and therefore that the Duchess de Berri has not greatly derogated from her rank by consenting to give him her hand. The Duchess will certainly be embarked for Sicily as soon as she is [illegible] able to undertake the voyage.—*Times*, [illegible].

We have no foreign news this forenoon, and are left without any stirring incident to recal our attention to public affairs. The Greek Loan Bill, as you are already aware, was in point of fact, passed by the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, a circumstance on which the Journalists attempt to-day to create a sensation, but it will not do. Langour and perfect indifference have superseded the bustling love and attention to the interests of their country, formerly displayed by Frenchmen of all classes. How this has happened you know well. Of another end of the system which has produced it I shall say one word, begging of you to note it. The National Guards are on the high road to dissolution. To disgust and indispose them to duty has been, during now some months, the favourite project of Government, and in it they have completely succeeded. In the departments the National Guard is dwindling fast into nonentity. In Paris, the National Guards have abandoned, one after another, many of the military posts to the troops of the line. The *Bourgeois* once disarmed, the soldiery, commanded by Imperialists, or men imbued with the Imperialist *constitutional* principles, will once more dominate over the land. I neither blame nor praise the men nor the means by whom and by which France is so rapidly being pushed into that which appears to me the sink of despotism. I only state facts, predicting from them, but unnecessarily, their obviously-natural result. I remember the time when the King took an English Gentleman to the window of the Palais Royal, and, pointing to some of those citizen-soldiers said "these are my guards;" but *tempora mutantur*.

MADRID, MAY 13.

The departure of Sir Stratford Canning from this Court is now decided on; and unless prevented by the occurrence of some unforeseen event, will take place in the course of this week. Thus the skill of that distinguished diplomatist has been baffled by the tenacious adherence of M. Zeo to the policy adopted by him. This unusual pertinacity on the part of the Spanish Cabinet can only be accounted for by the influence of a foreign Power—probably Russia—and by supposing Spain to have received assurances of support from that Power, in case of need; or perhaps it may proceed from an opinion entertained here that a change is about to take place in the Ministry in England. Preparations for the ensuing Cortes are progressing with great activity, and on a more splendid and extensive scale. The principal square will soon be in readiness for the exhibition of a Royal bull-fight, the expense of which alone will amount to nearly 40,000*l*; and apartments are being fitted up in all quarters of the city for the accommodation of the numerous strangers who are expected from the provinces. In honour of the occasion, a decree will be published extending the late amnesty, and removing all exceptions; to say nothing of a world of pensions, grades, and favours, which his Majesty is to confer on the Nobility of the Court, and on the Deputies. To those of our countrymen who have leisure, a better opportunity for viewing the capital of Spain in a favourable light could not be offered. The city will be clothed with an air of gaiety and beauty which it has not presented for many years past, and the ceremony of the *jura*, or coronation, from time immemorial one of the most important under the monarchy, will be conducted in a style not unworthy the days of ancient Spanish grandeur. In addition to the numerous *fetes* which the Government are preparing, various entertainments will be given by the foreign Ministers and the Grandees; so that when so many of the distinguished characters of the kingdom shall have met here, some to take a part in, and others, to witness the spectacle, the scene will not fail to possess that charm which a large assemblage of the beauty and grace of the country must throw upon it.

SPAIN.

REPLY OF DON CARLOS TO THE KING'S INVITATION TO SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO HIS DAUGHTER, AT THE APPROACHING CORTES.

My well-beloved Brother, &c.—This morning, at ten o'clock, my secretary Plazkola came to me to say that your minister at this court, Cordova, had requested to know when it would be convenient to me to receive a communication of a royal order. He was answered that twelve would be the fitting time for such a purpose. He returned a few minutes before one, and I immediately saw him. He presented me with an official paper, which I read, and having done s*, I said that my dignity and my character would not permit me to delay in stating that you were my king, and my lord, and, besides, my brother always my much loved brother, further endeared to me by having shared in all your misfortunes,

You wish to know whether I intend, yes or no, to swear to your daughter, as Princess of Asturias. Now, as far as wishes go, you will believe, because you know me, when I say, that with all my heart I would take that oath, and that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be the first to recognise your daughter, and to spare you any offence or possible inconvenience which my declining to do so might occasion. But my conscience and my honour do not permit it; I possess rights so legitimate that I could not divest myself of them—rights which God gave me when it was his pleasure that I entered upon existence, and which God alone can take away, by transferring them to a male child of yours, which I desire so much, it may be even more than yourself do. Moreover, in this I am defending the justice of the rights of all those who are called after me, and, therefore, I feel myself called upon to transmit to you the subjoined declaration, which I have made with the greatest formality, and addressed to all the sovereigns, to whom I hope you will communicate it.

Adieu, my well-beloved brother, and be assured that your welfare will be always the first object of the prayers of your affectionate brother, CARLOS.

DECLARATION.

I, Carlos Maria Isidoro de Borbon y Borbon, Infante of Spain; convinced of the legitimate rights which I possess to the crown of Spain, and assured that your Majesty has no heir male to the same, do say that neither my conscience nor my honour permit me to swear to, or recognise, any other than those rights, and this I solemnly declare. To the Senior our King,

His affectionate brother and faithful vassal,
THE INFANTE DON CARLOS DE BORBONE Y BORBON.

In the Palace of Ramalhao, the 29th April, 1833.

NORTH AMERICA.

THE RIDEAU CANAL, UPPER CANADA.—We have received from our correspondent at Merrickville a flattering account of the opening prospects for trade on the line of the Rideau Canal. In the neighbourhood from whence he writes he states that a great number of emigrants arrived last year, purchased large quantities of land, settled on them, and have prospered. Their prospects are good, and satisfaction is unqualifiedly expressed at the friendly reception they have met with, and the kind feeling exercised towards them by all surrounding them. Labouring men may obtain ready and constant employment at from seven to ten dollars per month, and be provided for also. Land fetches from 10s. to 20s. per acre, according to situation; and there is a market for all their surplus produce. Schools and churches are rising in this interesting section of the country which the canal penetrates, and thrift and industry will lay for many a poor man the foundation for wealth, prosperity, and happiness to his offspring. The Upper Province, that interesting portion of the British empire, is becoming the scene the most inviting of colonisation possessed by the British crown on the American continent. By her agriculture and commerce she is able to support a population twice her present numbers, consequently there is a pressing demand for the labourer and the artisan in one of the finest climates in the world. We regard Upper Canada with a deeply interested eye; we have watched the proceedings of her legislature during the last session with intense feeling, and congratulate her upon the rapid strides she has made in freedom and morals, in education and intelligence, in wealth and influence. The public journals are numerous, and many display talent of no mean order, and breathe a healthful influence upon the public mind. We have not seen the magazines published in that province, and therefore are unable to give any judgment respecting them, but the very fact of their existence speaks well for the literary taste of the population.—*Montreal Herald.*

MOVEMENTS OF THE METROPOLIS.

The result of the Westminster Election, combined with the various meetings in the metropolis, is enough, we should suppose, to alarm as well as to warn Ministers. There has been a meeting at Southwark, to consider of the propriety of calling on Mr. Wm. Brougham, the brother of the Lord Chancellor, to resign the representation of that borough; at which Resolutions to that effect were almost unanimously carried. A similar meeting has been held in Lambeth, to call on Mr. Hawes to take a similar step. We have not heard of any movement in Finsbury—the most sapient borough of Finsbury; but the Tower Hamlets has spoken aloud to Dr. Lushington. In all the other metropolitan boroughs, except Finsbury the same spirit is evinced; and unless the Ministers mean to throw the country into a flame, the most prompt and efficacious measures are necessary. Either they must be prepared to levy the taxes by the aid of the military, which will be neither easy nor advantageous, or they most concede those taxes which the people declare their determination not to pay. We look with great anxiety to the result of this new contest between the reforming Ministry and the great body of the inhabitants of towns. Surely those men who went into office to do the bidding of the people can never now make common cause with the Tories to oppress them. We do not believe that, with the assistance of the Tory faction, they could succeed; but if they could succeed, the object would not be worth attaining. They cannot remain in office for ever. The Tories are the proper Ministers for a tyranny; and for the Whigs to set themselves against the people will unquestionably throw the Government into the hands of the Tories.—*Bell's Life in London, May* 12.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—SATURDAY, MAY 11.

THE KING v. DONLAN AND LORD TEYNHAM.—This was an indictment for a conspiracy with intent to obtain 1400l. from the prosecutor (Didimus Langford) under pretence of providing a place for him under Government.

Sir J. SCARLETT stated the case for the prosecution. He said the prosecutor was possessed in 1828 of a sum of money, about 2000l. or 3000l which he was anxious to dispose of in such a way as to obtain a situation under Government. He mentioned his wish to a friend, and got introduced to Donlan, who stated that a situation could be obtained for him for 1400l. Donlan introduced the prosecutor to Lord Teynham, and represented that noble Lord could get him a situation. Frequent interviews subsequently took place, and there could be no doubt that Lord Teynham received part of the money. No situation was obtained, no part of the money was refunded, and the evidence would show that there had been a conspiracy to obtain the money from the prosecutor without any intention or ability to procure for him a situation under Government as had been held out to him.—Didimus Langford said he applied in the first instance to Mr. Erl, who introduced him to Mr. White, who introduced him to Mr. Donlan at the house of the latter, No. 32, Duke-street, St James's, in Oct. 1828. White was present. Donlan agreed to procure him a situation for 1400l., and said, that in order to keep him to his bargain, it would be necessary for witness to have some kind of undertaking, or security, or money. He gave Donlan 30l. all he had about him. Donlan then told him that it would be necessary to obtain 1400l, in bank notes, and place the halves of the notes in his custody till the situation was ready. He accordingly instructed his broker to sell out 1400l., and having obtained 14 one-hundred-pound notes, deposited the halves of the notes for 1220l. with Donlan—he had previously paid him 180l. He produced an acknowledgment of the receipt of money signed by Donlan. Donlan subsequently introduced him to Lord Teynham, who promised to obtain for him a situation in the Treasury commencing with 200l. per annum. He received two letters from Lord Teynham, and several from Donlan, promising that the situation would be ready in a few days. Donlan in the mean time induced him to give the corresponding halves of seven of the 100l. notes assuring him that nothing under heaven could keep him out of the situation. In May, 1829. witness had an interview with Lord Teynham at his Lordship's house. He apologized for having kept him so long out of the situation, but said that his friend, the Duke of Wellington, had promised to fill up the situation for witness in a few days. He called on Donlan from time to time, and requested either to have the situation or his money back, but was always put off with the same answer—"The situation would be ready in a few days." The witness continued, "On the 30th May, I had another letter from Donlan, begging me to call in a few days; he told me the situation was ready, but I should have to take an oath I had not given anything for it; I replied, rather have than do that I would forfeit my time and the money also, but I would rather have the money back; he said that could be managed, it was only for me to give up the other halves to his Lordship, who would give me a bond for the amount for a fortnight, and that as soon as I had the situation, I must give up the bond again. I went on the 4th June and took the half notes (700); I saw Donlan, who said he expected his Lordship in a few minutes: Lord Teynham came, but was in another room; Donlan asked me to give him the half notes, as his Lordship might have an objection to receive them from my hands; I gave him the half notes, he left the room and returned and took me to Lord Teynham; I saw the half notes lying on the sofa close to his Lordship's hands together with the corresponding halves; Lord Teynham told me that the situation was ready, and I was to be called in a fortnight and that his taking the money in that way was only to enable me to take the oath. [The bond was here handed to witness.]—He saw Lord Teynham sign it, and Donlan witness it; saw no part of the bond filled up; it was filled up whilst he (witness) was up stairs." He was then told that he might obtain two six-weeks, leave of absence from his situation, and that the salary would still go on, and he was recommended to improve his hand writing. Donlan paid him interest on the bond at the rate of 5 per cent.; on several occasions the payment of interest was deferred a fortnight, and he was sometimes obliged to take Donlan's acceptance for it, to get which cashed he was forced to sacrifice a third of the money The witness was subsequently induced by Donlan to undertake the superintendence of a manufacture of soldiers trousers, to which he devoted 16 months without receiving any remuneration, though he offered to accept of 50l. for his services during that period. On the 4th of June, the day of the singing the bond, he was induced to dine with Donlan, who made him intoxicated, and afterwards took him to Drury Lane Theatre, and told him he was in the King's box—The witness was closely cross-examined by Mr. Thessiger, but nothing was elicited to shake his testimony. It appeared that he had been a journeyman silk weaver, and obtained some property by marriage. Several letters, receipts, and documents, were handed to witness, who said that the writing was like his, but he could not swear whether it was his or not; he thought not; his reasons for doubting were, that whilst drinking brandy and water, Donlan dictated to him several letters; he could not recollect the contents of those letters, nor the handwriting; there was one document he thought in his handwriting, because he recollected something about the contents; he still persisted that the other papers were not in his handwriting.

The Duke of Wellington deposed that no application was made to him by Lord Teynham for a situation for Mr. Langford. He identified Lord Teynham's writing in the signature to the bond and several notes.

Mr. Thessiger, who conducted the defence for Lord Teynham, contended that the money was given as a loan, and not advanced for any promised situation.—Mr. Follett, on the part of Donlan, did not deny that he had received 1400l. but that it was a loan; and that although Donlan had promised to endeavour to get him a situation, there was no bargain made between them. The Learned Council said he should put in several letters from the prosecutor, which would show that 700l. had been returned to the prosecutor; but eventually he could not prove the hand-writing.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE observed that the prosecutor must be either the greatest simpleton or the greatest knave in existence, to have acted as he appeared to have done, according to his own showing. It was evident that the bond which had been alluded to could never have been prepared by any respectable

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attorney. What were its conditions? Lord Teynham was bound only to pay the interest so long as he thought proper, there being no proviso whatever as to the payment of the principal.

The Jury found both the defendants *Guilty*.—Judgment deferred.

THE EAST INDIA QUESTION.

Blackwood, in his Magazine for May, has an able article on this subject. Speaking of Mr. Grant's "Paper of hints," he says:—

We do not hesitate to affirm, that under the veil of continuing the political direction and government of the East India Company, these regulations, if adopted by Parliament, will have the effect of finally destroying it; that India will substantially be subjected to the direct control of the British democracy, and consequently, that its early separation from the empire may be anticipated.

Setting aside at present the extinction of the China monopoly, which we shall immediately shew is indispensable, in a financial point of view, to the existence of the British Government in India, it is evident that the mere operation of these changes in extinguishing the separate and independent Government of India, by the Court of Directors, must speedily prove fatal to the existence of the British ascendency in that country.

Since Mr. Pitt's Bill in 1784, which established the Board of Control, the government of India has, to all practical purposes, been vested in the Court of Directors. The Board, indeed, possessed a negative on certain appointments; a right to interfere, in a limited degree, in the government, and a certain share of patronage; but the substantial powers of government remained with the East India Company. This is matter of universal notoriety; and, in general, the interference of the Board of Control has been prejudicial rather than the reverse, and has been mainly instrumental in producing that career of conquest from which our present immense empire has arisen. "It is remarkable," says Mr. Robert Grant, "that the greatness of our Indian empire has been achieved with the express sanction of the Legislature, who enjoined a cautious policy, and of the Board of Control, who were to enforce it, and *in spite of the reclaiming voice of the Company* on whom it was enjoined and enforced."* The Company have had, for all legitimate purposes, a complete command over the finances of India, and the power of resisting, should it have become necessary, the arbitrary interference of the Board of Control.

Every person who has studied or thought of the British Constitution, has concurred in the opinion, that if the Government of India is either directly, mediately, or immediately, vested in Government, it must prove fatal to the balance of the Constitution. No one is, or at least was, more aware of this than Mr. Charles Grant, for he declared in the House of Commons, in the debate on the renewal of the Charter, in 1813, "that the patronage of India would be fatal to the Constitution, if placed, *mediately or immediately*, in the hands of Government."†

This danger is increased, rather than diminished, by the late changes in the Constitution which the Reform Bill has occasioned. It is true, there is no peril now to be apprehended from the Crown to the public freedom, even if the whole patronage of India were directly placed at the disposal of the Treasury; but can the same he affirmed, if it is placed at the disposal of the democracy, as it will be, if it is now vested in the Government? As the support of the House of Commons is indispensable to the existence of every Administration; as they have the exclusive control of the supplies; and as 314 seats in England alone are in the disposal of the electors of boroughs, it is plain that their support must be purchased by the lavish disposal of Indian patronage; in other words, the Government of India will, to all practical purposes, be vested in the democratic party, who now return nine-tenths, and will always return three-fourths, of these members. The danger, therefore, to the Constitution, from the addition of Indian patronage, either directly or indirectly, to the Crown, is now incomparably greater than it was at the time of the great contest in 1784, when Mr. Fox's India bill was thrown out: because the body to be rendered paramount by such a measure, is not, as then, a Whig aristocracy, whose interests must, in the end, have become Conservative; but an urban democracy, already possessed of a vast and overwhelming influence in the Legislature, and whose passions generally lead them to desperate or dangerous measures. The little which yet remains of the balance will infallibly be subverted by such a change; but it will he subverted in a far more dangerous way than in 1784, because, what will kick the beam will not be a firm and stable aristocracy, but a fickle and intemperate populace.

But, with this great and obvious danger staring them in the face, what does the plan of Ministers propose to do? It proposes nothing less than a total annihilation of the Company as an independent body or government, and its reconstruction, with crippled powers, as a mere Board under the great democratic Legislature. The China monopoly is to cease; the whole property of the Company, commercial and territorial, is to be assigned to Government: and the dividend on the Company's capital of £6,000,000 is to be obtained by £630,000 being declared a burden on the Indian revenue. In this way the Company will at once be extinguished both as a trading body, and as a territorial sovereignty, and be converted into a mere body of annuitants, like the holders of the three *per cents.* having a certain claim on the territorial revenues of India for their payment. This body is to have *no share at all* in the Home establishment, which is to be exclusively under the Board of Control; and their proceedings, in regard even to foreign expenditure, are to be subjected to control, in all salaries and gratuities, how small soever their amount.

In these circumstances it is of no sort of consequence what powers in the administration of India are nominally reserved to the Court of Directors. Their importance, their weight, their consequence, will immediately cease. Government influence will instantly be exerted to procure the command of the voters who return the Directors, and the patronage of India will furnish ample means to accomplish the object. When so great a concern is at stake as the disposal of a revenue £22,000,000, ample means will soon be found to sway the votes into which the £630,000 a-year is to be divided. Parliament also is to have the option of redeeming every £5. 5s. of annuity with 100*l*, a faculty which at once puts it in the power of any ambitious leader of the Democracy to reduce the stock to a manageable amount if its holders should not prove so tractable as is desirable.

What at present preserves the East India Company from prostration before the power of Parliament is the astonishing extent and magnitude of their possessions and transactions, which render them a fourth estate in the realm, possessed of perhaps greater wealth and consequence than any of the other three taken singly. The almost incredible amount of their transactions, as given in the table below, shews how impossible it was that a body of such magnitude could under the former system, be seriously swayed even by the British Government. But when their enormous cash transactions of four hundred and seventy-eight millions in eighteen years are reduced to the mere receipt of £630,000 per annum: when instead of paying nearly four-millions of duties into the Treasury yearly, at the charge of £10,000 a-year, they merely receive their half-yearly dividend of £315,000; when, instead of selling teas to the amount of eighty-three millions in eighteen years they sell nothing; when, instead of conducting a trade in opium of fifty millions in that time, they do not freight a single ship; it is evident that their political independence is utterly destroyed, and that they must become a mere Treasury Board for the administration of the Indian provinces of the empire.

* Robert Grant, on Indian Government, p. 375.
† Hansard, Parl. Deb. xxvi. 498.

PECUNIARY CONCERNS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY SINCE THE LAST RENEWAL OF THEIR CHARTER UP TO THE LATEST PERIOD AT WHICH THE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS WERE MADE UP.

East India Company's gross receipts and disbursements since 1814			£478,103,611!!!
Disbursements in India.	Civil Establishments	£117,666,336	
	Millitary do	137,253,467	
	Interest on Indian Debt	24,051,666	
	St. Helena	1,362,256	
			£280,273,725
Remitted to England by the Company	Through India since 1814.	£12,920,937	
	Through China, do.	11,417,113	
			£24,338,050
Tea duties paid into the British Exchequer by the East India ompany, since the late renewal of their Charter			£63,745,324†
Sale amount of India investment from 1814 to 1878			27,109,120
Sale amount of China investments for do.			56,140,981
			£83,240,101†
Opium and private trade between India and China			£51,000,000
To the foregoing enormous sums may be appended accumulations of fortunes remitted to England from India and China, and allowance for families resident here			£18,000,000

If to these vast considerations be added the fact of 1,180,000 square miles of territory, and *one hundred and twenty millions of souls*, directly or indirectly dependent on, or subject to, the sway of the East India Company, an idea may be formed of the immense interests involved in the Company Charter

* Up to the latest period at which the several accounts can be made up.

† At the small annual charge of ten thousand pounds a-year.

‡ This sum is now upwards of one hundred millions sterling.

(PROSPECTIVE) INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—INDIA.

The following is a Prospective Estimate (prepared by order of the House of Lords) of the Finances of India; showing the probable result (in time of peace), after defraying all charges payable in this country, when the Reductions of Expenditure ordered and in progress, shall have been fully carried into effect; converting the Indian currencies into sterling, according to their value in the London Mint, and reckoning the produce of fund- remitted to England at the average out-turn of a remittance in Bullion.

REVENUES.		£	
Bengal	Sa. Rs. 11,55,00,000 at 2s 0d.566	11,822,387	
Madras	Ms Rs. 4,86,50,000 at 1s 11d.040	4,670,400	
Bombay	By. Rs. 2,24,10,000 at 1s 11d 040	2,151,360	
			18,644,147
CHARGES.		£	
Bengal	Sa. Rs. 9,83,00,000	10,061,824	
Madras	Ms. Rs. 4,68,80,000	4,500,480	
Bombay	By. Rs. 2,92,50,000	2,808,000	
			17,370,304
Add—Loss in making remittances to England, in order to meet Bills drawn for Interest of Indian Debt, and to provide for Advances made to Civil and Military Funds, &c., Sa. Rs. 10,43,666		106,827	
			17,477,131
Local Surplus Revenue in India			£1,167,016

Note.—The London Mint Value of the Local Coins of India has been shown above, in compliance with the Terms of the Order, but their intrinsic value is considerably lower.

The amount of the above Local Surplus Revenue, in Sicca Rupees, is 1,14,01,187, which, if remitted to England at 1s 10¼d the Rupee, the average Rate at which, after deducting Charges, the Company have of late remitted Bullion, will be	1,068,861
The Territorial Charges to be paid in England, including the Expense of St. Helena, and the Cost of Military and other Stores, are estimated at	1,730,000
Estimated Deficiency of the Indian Revenue	£ 661,139

Note.—The above deficiency is exclusive of the Interest on the Home Bond Debt, which amount to £88,081 a year. Before the close of 1836-37 it is estimated that the Carnatic Fund will be paid off, by means of a Loan raised in India for that purpose; the annual Deposit of 11,90,080 Madras Rupees, or, at 1s 9½d. the Sicca Rupee, £1,04,686, will then be saved.
(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Auditor of India Accounts.

East India House, May 1, 1832.

BOWS, CURTSIES, AND SALUTATIONS.

By common accord, the whole ceremony of salutation, among both the male and female kind is comprised in the bow; a curtsey being reserved for cases of high respect, such as the recognition of a member of the royal family, or to mark extreme detestation, as when two rival Dowager Countesses are compelled to exchange civilities.—Yet, considering that the simple act of bowing comprises all the courtesy of modern society, nothing can be less clearly understood that the 'why and because' of its philosophy;—nothing more vague than the rules and regulations connected with its dispensation. Nay, it still remains a paradox, quite as frivolously and vexatiously discussed as Corn or Currency, or any other pet mystery of the age,—whether the lady or gentleman should be the first to bow!—The question is, in fact, one of as much punctilio as the first fire of a well-got-up duel; and unless our *first* should prove decisive in the case, we know not in what *Cour et Parlement d'amour* it will ever be argued to a verdict, and set at rest.

The truth is, that the French and English (innately enemies, and at variance even on points of etiquette) have delighted to oppose each other on this, in order to perplex the minds of men by their unmeaning contrarieties. By the courtesies of England, for instance, you take the right of the road, in driving; by the customs of France, the *left*. In England, an individual or family arriving to take up their residence in a neighbourhood, must wait patiently to be visited by the families already resident in that neighbourhood: in France, the family arriving is expected to *pay its respects*, in the first plrce, to all the neighbours; without which deference to form, the new comers will not be visited at all. In England a particular introduction is required before a gentleman can ask a lady to dance;—by the rules of French politeness, a stranger is privileged to ask the hand of a stranger—a ball-room, like the grave, levelling all distinctions of rank!—And thus, by the courtesies of England, a lady is expected to bow first to a gentleman, just as (between two gentlemen or two ladies) the lady or gentleman of highest rank bows first to his or her inferior. The point of courtesy inferred, in either case, is to leave to the lady, as to the superior, the choice of forming her friendships, and of determining whether the first introduction shall lead to further acquaintance. By the customs of France, a gentleman is expected to bow first to a lady, as well as to a person of superior condition. Now, so many persons having contracted foreign habits during their residence abroad, some confusion of ideas appear to have arisen on divers of the foregoing topics! Young ladies are puzzled to know whether the charming Lord Henry, their partner of the preceding night, expects to be bowed to first, when they meet in the drive in the Park; or whether his hesitation proceeds only from a dandy-like sense of his own superiority;—while the awkward Oxonian, oppressed by *mauvaise honte*, would give worlds for courage to take off his hat to the beautiful Mrs. N. to whom he has been hastily presented in an Opera-box; but is uncertain whether, by the laws of the fashionable world, so bold an advance is permissible. Between two really well-bred persons, the way is of course smooth, and the measure mutual. Moving in '*the* society,' no *question* of eligibility presents itself;—the lady smiles, the gentleman touches his hat, and the acquaintance is established. But there are so many shy, so many reserved, so many awkward persons in the world; so many near-sighted, so many absent, so many forgetful; and, above all, so many endowed with an ill-tempered, sensitive pride,—that the case of 'to bow, or not to bow,' cannot be too clearly made out. Nothing is more humilliating than to have made the first advance towards acquaintanceship, and feel, or fancy oneself rebutted;—nothing more painful than to know that, from inadvertence, or abstraction, or any other cause, *we have dealt ungraciously with the first advances of one who rashly entrusted to our generosity the safe keeping of his pride!*

So punctilious, in fact, are the English on the subject of forming acquaintances, that the only safe grounds on which one man can become known to another, is for a mutual friend to inquire, 'Thompson,—my friend Smith—wishes to be introduced to you—have you any objection?'—'None in the world!—Mr. Smith does me much honour!'—'Thompson, my friend Mr. Smith;—Smith, my friend Mr. Thompson!'—Whereupon both bow, and acquire a right of mutually bowing! But things cannot always be arranged with such praiseworthy regularity.—You dine perhaps with a friend, in the height of a London season, and meet a dozen persons whose faces have been familiar to you for the last dozen years. Fashionable etiquette forbids that general introduction on your entrance which was formerly prompted by the customs of hospitality:—for every one is *now* understood to be acquainted with every one. At table, you are seated between two agreeable women and opposite to two pleasant men, all known to you by name and reputation. You talk together—laugh together,—drink wine together;—and during dinner and dessert, nay, up to the very announcement of your cabriolet, you have a right to be as gracious and as graciously received as possible. Should you, by a happy chance, encounter again at a ball or assembly, on the same evening, and should the familiar strangers appear of a tolerably urbane disposition, you may venture on a half-bow, half-smile of recognition; but should several days elapse before you meet again, venture not for your life on a measure so hazardous!—If your second meeting occur in the narrowest of straits,—in the block of carriages opposite Storr and Mortimer's in Bond street,—in the shallow tea- vestibule at Almack's,—or the corridor of the Opera crush-room,—fix your eyes steadfastly upon the ears of your horse, the lining of your hat, or the nearest gas-lamp, to avoid an embarrassing collision of looks; for the chances are fifty to one, that the *unintroduced* Mr. Smith or Mrs. Thompson will pass 'and make no sign.'—'It is quite impossible to recollect all the people one meets at a dinner party!'

Two Englishmen of birth and (English) breeding, standing last year on the roof of Strasburg Cathedral, a third traveller of their own nation made his appearance. 'Who is that?—I seem to know his face,' enquired one of the other, while the stranger proceeded the usual course up the stairs of the steeple. 'Don't you know?—'Tis young G.——, our friend Lord ——'s younger brother.'—'Ah! I recollect I have often met him at ——'s, but we were never introduced.' Mr. G.——, to whom part of this colloquy was audible, ventured, on his return, to hazard a bow to his two countrymen, by whom it was only half returned, with an air of hesitation, amusement, and hauteur, extremely edifying to two Parisians, who happened to be spectators of the scene. 'It was just such a bow,' said they, 'as might have been extracted out of the very steeple itself!'

Another dilemma (but it is one chiefly agitated among young ladies) is to know what degree of intimacy warrants a renewal of an acquaintance at the commencement of a new season:—whether the partner of one Waltz or Galoppe or two Quadrilles, is to be bowed to,—or whether a gentleman can, with propriety, be forgotten, who has taken them once down to supper, or twice to their carriage? It is established by custom, however, that to have sat side by side during a water-party (provided it was tolerably long and dull—a white-bait affair at Greenwich, for instance, or a gipsying party in Richmond Park), necessitates a mutual bow for three seasons to come, or, in other words, for a whole fashionable life. The man who—having beguiled a lady into a flirtation by the most devoted attention,—flies off to her cousin or bosom friend, or proves to have made her a cat's paw to excite the jealousy of either of those parties;—or the man whom she knows to have caricatured her for the amusement of his club, or lampooned her for the edification of his miss,—must be scrupulously bowed to,—or he will triumph in the certainty of having piqued her pride, or wounded her feelings!

By the same rule, a man should raise his hat to the woman who has pronounced him a bore, a tiger, or a puppy. If a bachelor, he must be watchful over the quality of his bow to Lady Selina, or Miss Wykeham, or Miss Mellish:—such things are suspiciously noted. If a *married* man, he must be still more careful not to adorn with smiles his salutation to Lady——, or little Mrs.——, or Mrs.——:—such things are jealously observed!

To those, on the contrary, who, above caring for appearances, rise superior to the little meannesses of fashionable tact, we would say fear not to be courteous; for courtesy buys much, and costs but little,—puts the world in good humour with you, and you in good humour with yourself. A little, hard ungainly bow sits most ungraciously upon a woman; while a full, frank, open, decided bow, constitutes an honest and graceful action. Still more contemptible is a cold, restrained, and grudging bow on the part of one of the male creation. A gentleman should take off his hat in salutation to every lady with whom he has conversed on any previous occasion, whether formally introduced or not, bow courteously and unrestrainedly, under the same circumstances, to those of his own sex. It will be time enough to betake himself to his pride, when he finds his civilities encroached upon.

The Duke of——and the Marquis of H—— are quoted as men of the highest breeding in England. Both are proud men, although too well bred to allow their pride to be visible. But of the two, we are inclined infinitely to prefer the manners of the former. The Marquis of H.——is courteous, because he looks upon courtesy as part of the *apanage de grand Seigneur*. But the politeness of the Duke of D—— seems to proceed from the impulses of a kind and generous nature,—from inherent and urbane nobleness,—from a desire to see all around him happy and at their ease.—*Court Journal, April 20.*

The Prison of Munich.—I was greatly pleased by a visit to the prison of Munich. The principle of this excellently regulated establishment is, that every one in it gains his own bread. Every prisoner is obliged to work at his own trade, so that there is no kind of handicraft that is not going on within the prison walls. It is like a general manufactory,—carpenters, blacksmiths, saddlers, tailors, shoemakers, dyers, all are seen plying their trades: but no one is forced to work beyond what is necessary for his sustenance; whatever he gains by his labour, more than suffices to maintain him, is kept until the term of his imprisonment expires, and is then given to him, deducting a quota for the expenses of the establishment. There is a separate workshop allotted to each trade: the prisoners work in company, and are permitted to converse upon allowed topics,—overseers being of course present. Shortly before I visited the prison, a man, whose term of punishment had expired, received no less than 800 florins (about 83*l*. sterling) upon leaving the prison. Criminals who are admitted at so early an age as not to have yet learnt a trade are permitted to make choice of one, which is taught to them. Women (who are rigorously separated from the male prisoners,) follow their trades also: we see embroidery, stocking-weaving, straw-hat making and plaiting, and all other kinds of labour in which women are engaged; women who have been servants before, are servants still,——cooks are cooks, housemaids housemaids. In fact, the interior service of the prison is performed by the criminals, and all their wants are supplied by themselves or the neighbours.—*Inglis's Tyrol.*

WRECK.—The total loss of the James Sibbald, East Indiaman, from Bengal to London, off Cornigo Bay, was announced at Lloyd's on Thursday. The crew and passengers were saved but the cargo, 350 tons of sugar, belonging to the East India Company, and 1,500 chests of indigo, were lost. The cargo was valued at nearly 60,000*l*.

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